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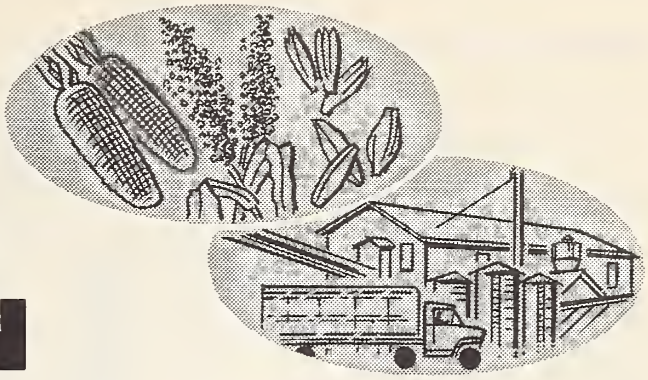
1963 OUTLOOK ISSUE

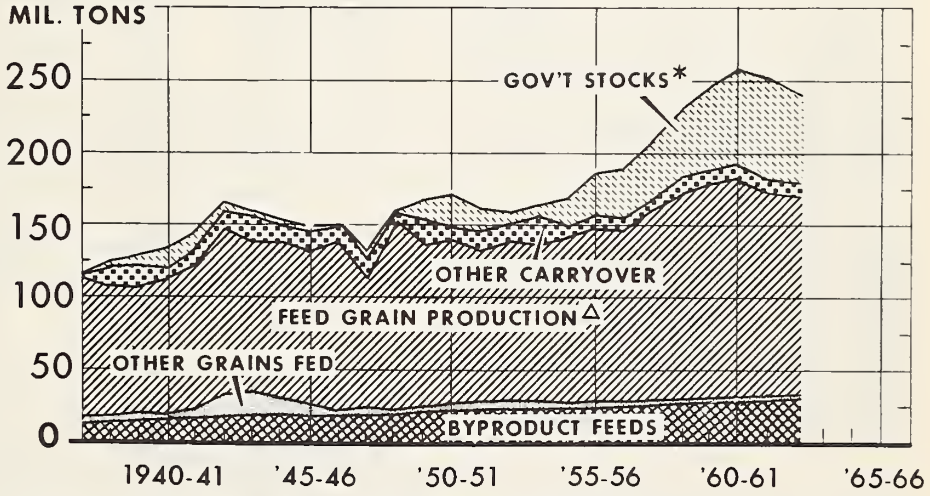


FEED SITUATION

FdS-196 For Release November 9, P. M. NOVEMBER 1962

During the past 2 years, total supplies of feed concentrates have declined 19 million tons from the record supply of 1960-61. Both production and carryover stocks have declined, as farmers reduced feed grain acreage in 1961 and 1962 about 18 percent from the 1959 and 1960 level. In 1961, feed grain production fell below total utilization for the first time in 10 years. Carryover stocks were reduced 14 million tons, with most of the reduction in Government stocks. The 1962 feed grain crop is slightly smaller than in 1961, and a similar reduction in carryover is in prospect for the beginning of the 1963-64 marketing year.

FEED CONCENTRATE SUPPLY



1962 BASED ON OCTOBER INDICATIONS. CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN OCT. 1; OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1.
* UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC. △ INCLUDES ONLY CORN HARVESTED FOR GRAIN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 444-62 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Outlook for Feed Supplies, Use and Prices in 1962-63

Provisions of the 1963 Feed Grain Program

Recent Trends in the Feed Situation

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Published bimonthly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

Item	Unit	1960		1961		1962		
		Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
PRICES								
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.16	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.10
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.06	.991	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.02
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.666	.654	.693	.672	.660	.676	.663
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.613	.614	.697	.681	.614	.658	.672
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.601	.597	.640	.637	.572	.604	.616
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.01	1.07	1.40	1.42	1.09	1.07	1.13
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.817	.843	.968	.986	.898	.888	.889
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	1.49	1.42	1.65	1.61	1.70	1.68	1.62
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	1.98	1.99	2.07	2.08	2.25	2.23	2.19
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	32.00	29.50	26.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	30.00
Price received by farmers, all hay, baled, U.S.	Ton	19.60	20.20	19.70	20.20	19.40	20.20	20.30
Byproduct Feeds (bulk)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	29.35	30.85	29.85	31.30	31.30	33.30	36.30
Buffalo	Ton	35.60	34.00	32.25	38.10	38.20	36.20	43.20
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.79	2.77	2.80	2.81	2.94	2.93	3.01
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	28.25	31.10	28.10	31.50	35.10	35.30	38.90
Buffalo	Ton	37.00	35.50	35.75	39.40	42.50	41.60	46.10
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.88	2.85	2.90	2.89	3.03	3.05	3.12
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	57.80	52.75	63.60	59.50	74.00	80.90	73.30
Price paid by farmers, U. S., 44 % protein	100 pounds	4.01	3.96	4.66	4.25	4.66	4.86	4.85
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	52.60	52.75	58.25	53.50	62.80	59.80	61.50
Price paid by farmers, U. S., 41% protein	100 pounds	4.04	3.96	4.22	4.06	4.32	4.34	4.36
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	51.35	50.50	54.35	55.30	67.80	68.70	72.90
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	55.00	53.85	62.00	62.00	61.50	---	68.20
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	35.00	36.50	35.00	35.00	39.00	40.00	43.40
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	39.25	40.50	38.10	37.40	39.00	40.75	41.00
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	41.10	44.25	36.35	38.50	38.40	45.60	49.40
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	51.50	52.50	47.50	46.00	63.90	63.65	63.65
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	68.75	67.05	88.10	86.50	93.80	100.90	99.50
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	68.75	66.65	88.10	78.20	93.80	101.60	97.80
Fish meal, 60% protein, Buffalo, F.o.b. seaboard	Ton	89.00	89.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	122.20
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	40.10	45.35	43.00	46.20	43.40	48.20	52.20
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.57	3.56	3.59	3.57	3.65	3.67	3.69
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.29	4.26	4.36	4.30	4.38	4.40	4.41
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.83	3.81	3.84	3.81	3.86	3.87	3.87
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.135	.135	.158	.158	.158	.158	.158
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	95	91	98	96	94	96	94
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1957-59=100	93	88	105	98	118	127	120
Five oilseed meals	1957-59=100	98	90	108	102	123	133	123
Tankage, meat meal and fish meal	1957-59=100	76	74	97	91	102	107	106
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1957-59=100	94	97	93	91	106	109	115
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	97	96	99	97	99	100	100
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/								
(October average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/ 1951-60=13.4	Bushel	14.3	16.7	16.6	15.7	17.0	17.1	15.5
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1951-60=14.2	Bushel	14.8	16.9	16.8	16.3	17.1	17.5	16.1
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/ 1951-60=20.5	Bushel	21.1	23.5	21.9	22.4	25.4	26.7	26.6
Milk-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 1.48	Pound	1.51	1.58	1.50	1.55	1.37	1.43	4/ 1.47
Milk-fat- feed, U. S. 1951-60=23.5	Pound	25.0	25.5	25.0	25.4	24.2	24.1	4/23.9
Egg-feed, U. S. 1951-60=12.0	Pound	11.7	13.4	10.5	11.1	9.5	10.5	10.6
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 4.2	Pound	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 4.0	Pound	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.2
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1951-60= 7.8	Pound	7.4	7.8	5.4	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.4

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Preliminary.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 2, 1962

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SUMMARY

The total supply of feed grains for 1962-63 is estimated at 210 million tons, down 7 percent from last year and 9 percent below the record 1960-61 supply. The 1962 feed grain crop, estimated in October at 139 million tons, is slightly below the 1961 crop and 11 percent below the record output in 1960. The 1962 crop is expected to fall short of total domestic and export requirements, reducing carryover stocks into 1963-64 by about 14 million tons, or down to around 57 million tons, about the same as the reduction in 1961-62.

The reduction in feed grain supplies during the past 2 years followed a steady buildup in supplies during much of the preceding 10 years. Smaller supplies are the result of a reduction in feed grain acreage in 1961 and 1962 through farmer participation in the Feed Grain Program. The total acreage of feed grains in 1961 and 1962 was down about 18 percent from the acreage harvested in 1959 and 1960, the base period for the program.

Total disappearance of feed grains reached a new record high of 155 million tons in 1961-62, 9 million more than in the preceding year and 40 million more than 5 years ago. With increasing livestock numbers in prospect for 1962-63, domestic consumption is expected to continue heavy, probably exceeding the high level reached this past year. Much of the increase in the quantity of feed grains and other concentrates fed in recent years has been due to heavier feeding per animal. The rate of feeding rose slightly in 1961-62 to a record high of .91 ton per animal unit.

Exports of feed grains increased sharply in 1961-62, reaching a record high of over 17 million tons. About two-thirds of these exports were sold through commercial channels without government assistance. Total exports for 1962-63 are now expected to decline to around 14 million tons, 3 million tons less than last year but larger than exports in any previous year.

Much of the reduction in feed grain supplies for 1962-63 is in corn. The total corn supply for 1962-63 is estimated at 5,126 million bushels or about 500 million bushels less than in 1961-62. The sorghum grain and oat supplies are a little smaller than last year, while the barley supply is slightly larger.

Prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds in 1962-63 may average near or a little above the 1961-62 levels. The demand for feed is expected to continue generally strong during the coming year, with livestock production increasing and livestock-feed price ratios continuing generally favorable, particularly for hog and cattle producers. The Feed Grain Program, which played an important role in influencing prices in 1961-62, contains practically the same provisions for 1962 price supports and acreage diversion payments as in 1961. CCC again will have substantial quantities of feed grains to sell domestically against 1962 Feed Grain Program certificates.

Supplies of high-protein feeds for 1962-63 are expected to be slightly larger in total tonnage and per animal unit than in 1961-62. The increase is largely the result of a prospective 4-percent increase in soybean meal. The generally good demand in prospect for protein feeds in 1962-63, both domestic and foreign, is expected to maintain high-protein feed prices at a little above 1961-62 levels.

Total supplies of hay for 1962-63 are estimated at 135 million tons, slightly below last year but close to the 1956-60 average. Hay supplies are much larger than last year in the Northern Plains area but are well below average in many of the eastern and southern States, where drought curtailed production of hay and forage crops this year.

The 1963 Feed Grain Program recently enacted by congress is a voluntary acreage diversion program similar to the 1961 and 1962 programs. The principal differences are: (1) A provision for making a payment to producers, in the case of corn, 18 cents per bushel, plus a corn loan of $1.02 per bushel, instead of the price support loan of $1.20 per bushel as in the past 2 years, with comparable supports for sorghum grain and barley; (2) the acreage diversion payment will be based on up to 50 percent of the 1959-60 production on the land diverted from the farmer's base acreage, valued at the county support rate. The provision for the 60-percent payment rate for land diverted from 20 to 40 percent of the base was excluded from the 1963 program; (3) farmers are required to divert the entire acreage signed up for diversion to be in compliance.

OUTLOOK FOR 1962-63 FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES AND UTILIZATION

Total Concentrate Supply Down 6 Percent

The total supply of feed grains and other concentrates for the 1962-63 feeding year is estimated at 241 million tons, on the basis of October indications, 15 million tons, or 6 percent, less than in 1961-62, and 19 million tons below the record supply in 1960-61. The reduction in feed concentrate supplies in the last 2 years follows a steady increase in supplies during most of the preceding 10 years. Total consumption of feed grains and other concentrates in 1961-62 increased 5 percent over 1960-61.

The total quantity of feed grains and other concentrates consumed by livestock reached a new record high in 1961-62, despite smaller feed grain production, the 3 percent higher feed grain prices and a 6 percent increase in high-protein feed prices. In 1962-63, feeding is expected to continue heavy and probably will at least equal the record level reached in 1961-62. The number of grain-consuming animal units is expected to increase from 168.6 million in 1961-62 to 172.5 million in 1962-63. If the rate of feeding continues at the high level of about .91 ton per animal unit, the total quantity fed in 1962-63 would increase to 157 million tons, 3 million more than in 1961-62. The total quantity of feed grains used for food and industrial purposes probably will continue near the 1961-62 rate of 13.4 million tons. On the other hand, exports of feed grains are expected to decline from the record high of 17 million tons in 1961-62. Total domestic use and exports of feed grains and other concentrates probably will be about equal to the 185 million tons in 1961-62.

Smaller Feed Grain Supply to Bring Further Reduction in Stocks

The total supply of feed grains for 1962-63 is now estimated at 210 million tons, 7 percent less than in 1961 and 9 percent below the record supply of 2 years ago (table 4). The reduction in feed grain supplies in the last 2 years follows a steady increase in supplies from 1952 to 1960. The smaller supplies in 1961 and 1962 resulted entirely from a smaller acreage planted by farmers through participation in the 1961 and 1962 Feed Grain Programs. Farmers reduced the acreage planted to feed grains about 5 million acres from 1961 to 1962, following a 19-million-acre reduction from 1960 to 1961. The 105 million acres of feed grains to be harvested this year are about 24 million acres below the 1959 and 1960 average, the base period for the Feed Grain Program.

Most of the reduction in acreage has been in corn and grain sorghums, although oat and barley acreages also have been reduced. The feed grain crops in the last 2 years were smaller than in 1960 even though yields continued their upward trend. Average yield per acre in both 1961 and 1962 were at record levels and up about 8 percent from 1960. Since 1955, yield per acre has been going up at an average rate of about 5 percent a year.

Feed grain production is expected to fall below total utilization in 1962-63, as it did in 1961-62. Both domestic disappearance and exports of feed grains reached new record highs in 1961-62, even though prices averaged a little above the 1960-61 level and feed grain production was down about 10 percent from a year earlier. Domestic consumption of feed grains in 1962-63 probably will be a little higher than in 1961-62. Exports of feed grains, however, in the 1962-63 marketing year are expected to total around 14 million tons, about 3 million less than in 1961-62. Total disappearance of feed grains probably will be nearly equal to the record of 155 million tons in 1961-62, resulting in a further substantial reduction in feed grain carryover.

In 1961-62, production of feed grains was 14 million tons below total disappearance, and stocks declined from 85 million tons at the beginning of the marketing year to 71 million tons at the close. In 1962-63, a similar reduction in carryover stocks is in prospect, reducing carryover into 1963-64 to about 57 million tons.

Corn Supply for 1962-63 Down 500 Million Bushels

The total corn supply for 1962-63 was estimated in October at 5,126 million bushels, down about 500 million bushels from 1961-62 and 570 million bushels below the record supply in 1960-61. The 1962 crop of corn was estimated in October at 3,512 million bushels, 3 percent less than last year, and the October 1 carryover totaled 1,613 million bushels, nearly 400 million less than a year ago. The smaller supplies of corn in the past 2 years have resulted from smaller acreages harvested. Farmers participating in the Feed Grain Program reduced corn acreage substantially below the 1959-60 level. In 1962, farmers reduced the acreage planted to 66 million acres, 16 million below the 1959-60 level and the smallest acreage in more than 80 years. Even though yield per acre has trended upward, the 1962 production for grain is about 10 percent below the 1959-60 level.

Total disappearance of corn in 1961-62 reached a record high of 4,021 million bushels, with both domestic use and exports setting new records (table 5). In 1961-62, corn was a relatively cheap feed grain and the quantity fed to livestock increased 6 percent from 1960-61, while the quantities of most other feed grains fed declined slightly. Exports of corn increased sharply in 1961-62 to a record high of 434 million bushels, including grain equivalent of products. Much of this corn was exported for dollars without government assistance.

Table 2.- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62

Item	Average 1956-60	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 2/
	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons
Supply							
Stocks beginning of year 3/	58.6	48.8	59.0	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.0
Production of feed grains:							
Corn 4/	96.4	85.3	94.0	107.1	109.4	101.5	98.3
Oats	19.3	20.6	22.4	16.8	18.5	16.2	16.5
Barley	10.3	10.6	11.4	10.1	10.3	9.4	10.3
Sorghum grains	14.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	17.4	13.5	13.8
Total production	140.2	132.4	144.1	149.6	155.6	140.6	138.9
Imports of feed grains	.6	.9	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5
Wheat and rye fed	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Byproduct feeds fed	26.6	26.0	27.2	27.4	27.8	28.9	29.3
Total supply	227.8	209.7	233.0	247.1	260.1	256.4	241.4
Utilization, October-September							
Concentrates fed 5/:							
Corn 4/	77.6	70.9	78.0	85.4	87.1	92.0	93.3
Oats	16.8	17.4	19.3	14.7	15.6	14.5	14.5
Barley and sorghum grains	14.1	13.2	13.4	15.7	17.9	16.6	18.2
Wheat and rye	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Oilseed cake and meal	11.2	10.8	11.8	11.3	11.9	12.4	12.8
Animal protein feeds	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Other byproduct feeds	12.4	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.7	13.2	13.2
Total concentrates fed	137.0	129.1	140.2	145.3	150.1	153.7	157.0
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	12.8	12.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.4
Exports	11.0	10.5	12.7	12.2	12.2	17.5	14.0
Total utilization	160.8	152.0	165.9	170.5	175.3	184.6	184.4
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	160.9	150.7	165.5	172.5	175.4	185.4	184.4
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	66.9	59.0	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.0	57.0
Supply and utilization per animal unit:							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	227.8	209.7	233.0	247.1	260.1	256.4	241.4
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	137.0	129.1	140.2	145.3	150.1	153.7	157.0
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	164.4	160.0	167.7	165.7	167.6	168.6	172.5
Supply per animal unit (Tons)	1.38	1.31	1.39	1.49	1.55	1.52	1.40
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.83	.81	.84	.88	.90	.91	.91

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October 1962.

3/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1.

4/ Grain only, excludes corn in silage, forage or hogged off.

5/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

Table 3 .- Grain-consuming animal units and feed concentrates fed, United States, year beginning October, 1956-62

Type of livestock	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 1/	1962-63 2/
	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units
Dairy cattle	26.6	25.5	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.0
Cattle on feed	12.0	11.7	12.8	15.0	15.9	16.5	17.8
Other cattle	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2
Hogs	62.5	62.1	69.1	66.4	64.6	66.1	67.7
Poultry	45.3	46.6	47.3	46.1	48.9	47.7	49.1
Sheep	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Horses and mules	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	160.9	160.0	167.7	165.8	167.6	168.6	172.5
Rate of feeding per animal unit (ton)	.74	.81	.84	.88	.90	.91	.91
Total concentrates fed (million tons)	119.7	129.1	140.2	145.3	150.1	153.7	157.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on October 1962 indications.

Table 4 .- Feed grains: Supply and utilization, United States, crop marketing years, average 1956-60, annual 1956-62

Item	Average 1956-60	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/
	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons
Supply 2/								
Carryover								
Under price support	49.6	34.7	40.8	49.2	57.7	65.7	74.7	60.5
Other stocks	9.0	8.5	8.0	9.8	9.8	8.9	10.0	10.5
Total	58.6	43.2	48.8	59.0	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.0
Production	140.2	119.3	132.4	144.1	149.6	155.6	140.6	138.9
Imports 3/	.6	.9	1.0	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5
Total supply	199.4	163.4	182.2	203.5	217.6	230.6	225.8	210.4
Utilization 2/								
Livestock feed	108.6	94.3	101.0	110.4	117.2	120.2	124.0	126.0
Food, industry and seed	12.8	12.6	12.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.4
Exports 3/	11.1	7.7	9.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	17.4	14.0
Total	132.5	114.6	123.2	136.0	143.0	145.9	154.8	153.4
Carryover at end of year	66.9	48.8	59.0	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.0	57.0

1/ Utilization in 1961-62 and carryover at end of year and 1962-63 supply based on October indications.
2/ Supplies and utilization of corn and sorghum grain during October-September and oats and barley during July-June.
3/ Includes grain equivalent of products.

The total quantity of corn used domestically is expected to continue at a high level in 1962-63, probably exceeding the record consumption in 1961-62. Exports of corn, however, may decline around 85 million bushels below the record level of the past year. Based on present prospects, it appears likely that the total disapperance of corn may total close to 4.0 billion bushels in 1962-63. This would be substantially above the 1962 crop, and carryover probably will be reduced below 1.2 billion bushels at the close of 1962-63 season.

Sorghum Grain Supply Down 3 Percent

The 1962-63 supply of sorghum grain is estimated at 1,149 million bushels, 3 percent smaller than in 1961-62. The reduction in sorghum grain supplies also has been due to a substantial reduction in acreage under the 1961 and 1962 Feed Grain Programs. The acreage of sorghum harvested for grain totaled slightly over 11 million acres in 1961 and 1962, a reduction of about 28 percent from the 1959 and 1960 level.

Sorghum grain production in 1961 was reduced a little below 1961-62 domestic use and exports. Stocks of sorghum grain were reduced from 702 million bushels on October 1, 1961, to 658 million on that date in 1962. This reduction in sorghum grain stocks followed the sharp increase in stocks during the marketing years 1957-58 through 1960-61, when production was substantially above utilization in each of these years.

The 1962 crop was estimated in October at 491 million bushels, 2 percent above 1961 production but well below production from 1957 through 1960. Domestic use and exports of sorghum grain are expected to continue high during the coming year. The carryover may be reduced to around 625 million bushels on October 1, 1963.

Oat Supply Down 27 Percent Since 1955

The oat supply for 1962-63 is estimated at 1,310 million bushels, 3 percent less than in 1961-62, continuing the downward trend which has been underway for several years. Oat supplies have dropped off rather sharply since 1955, and the total supply this year is 27 percent below the record supply in 1955-56. The reduction in supplies in recent years has been largely the result of declining oat acreage. Farmers have diverted about 18 million acres of land from oats to other crops or to soil-conserving uses since 1955.

The 1962 oat crop is now estimated at 1,028 million bushels, about 1 percent above last year's crop but 15 percent below the 1956-60 average. The carryover of oats on July 1 totaled 277 million bushels, which, together with an allowance of 5 million bushels for imports, gives a total supply of 1,310 million bushels, 29 million bushels less than a year earlier. The 1962 crop, plus imports, probably will again be below domestic use and exports in 1962-63, reducing carryover on July 1, 1963, a little below the carryover this year.

Table 5 .- Corn and sorghum grain: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, average 1956-60 and annual 1957-62

Item	Average 1956-60	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
	Corn						
Supply							
Production 3/	3,441.9	3,045.4	3,356.2	3,824.6	3,908.1	3,624.3	3,512
Carryover 4/	1,472.8	1,418.9	1,469.3	1,524.0	1,787.0	2,008.3	1,613
Imports 5/	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1
Total supply	4,916.0	4,466.2	4,826.6	5,349.8	5,696.3	5,634.0	5,126
Distribution							
Wet-process products 6/	148.6	142.4	152.1	154.0	154.7	168.7	170
Dry-process products:							
Breakfast foods	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.5	15
Farm household use	3.5	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	---	---
Cornmeal, grits, etc. 7/	83.8	81.0	85.0	86.0	86.0	90.0	90
Alcohol and distilled spirits	30.7	27.5	33.7	31.0	32.7	37.0	32
Seed	11.7	11.3	12.5	12.4	11.1	10.9	11
Exports 5/	210.0	183.0	214.1	211.9	276.0	415.0	330
Total nonfeed uses	502.5	463.2	515.1	512.7	577.4	736.1	648
Livestock feed 3/ 8/	2,772.0	2,533.7	2,787.5	3,050.1	3,110.6	3,285.2	3,328
Total utilization	3,274.5	2,996.9	3,302.6	3,562.8	3,688.0	4,021.3	3,976
Carryover at end of year	1,641.5	1,469.3	1,524.0	1,787.0	2,008.3	1,612.7	1,150
	Sorghum grain						
Supply							
Production	505.7	567.5	581.0	555.2	619.9	482.6	491
Carryover 4/	312.2	79.4	309.4	509.7	581.2	701.9	658
Total supply	817.9	646.9	890.4	1,064.9	1,201.1	1,184.5	1,149
Distribution							
Food and industry 9/	10.0	9.0	9.0	12.0	11.0	9.0	9
Seed	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	2
Exports	69.8	57.3	99.8	99.5	70.4	99.0	85
Total nonfeed uses	82.4	68.9	111.4	114.0	83.3	109.8	96
Livestock feed 8/	299.2	268.6	269.3	369.7	415.9	416.3	428
Total utilization	381.6	337.5	380.7	483.7	499.2	526.1	524
Carryover at the end of year	436.3	309.4	509.7	581.2	701.9	658.4	625

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on conditions in October 1962. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at the end of the year.

3/ Grain only, excludes corn in silage, forage or hogged off.

4/ Stocks in all positions on October 1.

5/ Imports include grain equivalent of cornmeal and flour; exports are grain only.

6/ Production of starch, sirup, sugar, etc., for domestic use and export. Includes wet processing of sorghum grain.

7/ Estimated quantities used in producing cornmeal, flour, hominy and grits for human food and for brewers' use. Does not include livestock feeds produced in the dry-milling industry.

8/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

9/ Alcohol, distilled spirits and wet-processing.

Table 6 .- Oats and barley: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62

Item	Average 1956-60	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Oats			
Supply							
Production	1,210.0	1,289.9	1,401.4	1,052.1	1,155.4	1,012.9	1,028
Carryover, July 1 3/	308.8	239.6	323.8	366.2	267.3	324.6	277
Imports 4/	9.6	24.5	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	5
Total supply	1,528.4	1,554.0	1,728.7	1,420.3	1,424.0	1,338.6	1,310
Distribution							
Breakfast foods	40.8	40.0	41.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42
Seed	89.8	94.6	87.8	78.8	82.9	76.4	74
Exports 4/	30.1	25.6	29.8	43.4	26.8	18.6	20
Total nonfeed uses	160.7	160.2	158.6	164.2	151.7	137.0	136
Livestock feed 5/	1,063.3	1 070.0	1,203.9	988.8	947.7	925.0	914
Total utilization	1,224.0	1,230.2	1,362.5	1,153.0	1,099.4	1,062.0	1,050
Carryover at end of year 3/	304.4	323.8	366.2	267.3	324.6	276.6	260
				Barley			
Supply							
Production	430.1	442.8	477.4	422.4	431.3	393.4	431
Carryover July 1 3/	155.2	127.5	168.6	195.5	167.4	152.8	123
Imports 6/	19.6	24.3	14.3	17.5	15.2	19.5	15
Total supply	604.9	594.6	660.3	635.4	613.9	565.7	569
Distribution							
For alcohol and alcoholic beverages	84.4	82.0	84.2	87.0	85.3	86.8	87
For other purposes	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5
Seed	25.6	26.0	26.4	24.5	24.8	23.7	23
Exports 6/	94.8	91.6	116.7	118.4	85.7	84.2	75
Total nonfeed uses	210.3	205.1	232.8	235.4	201.3	200.2	190
Livestock feed 5/	232.2	220.9	232.0	232.6	259.8	242.5	259
Total utilization	442.5	426.0	464.8	468.0	461.1	442.7	449
Carryover at end of year 3/	162.4	168.6	195.5	167.4	152.8	123.0	120

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on conditions in October 1962. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at end of the year.

3/ Stocks in all positions.

4/ Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only.

5/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

6/ Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of products.

Barley Supplies 6 Percent Below Average

Barley supplies also have declined in recent years, and the total supply for 1962-63 is estimated at 569 million bushels, about the same as last year but 6 percent below the 1956-60 average. The 1962 crop was estimated in October at 431 million bushels, nearly 10 percent above the 1961 crop and close to the 1956-60 average. Practically all of the increase in barley production this year was in the Northern Plains and Western States, where the growing season was much more favorable than in 1961. Supplies of malting barley are much larger this year than last, and imports of barley may be somewhat below the 20 million bushels imported in 1961-62.

Farmers participating in the 1962 Feed Grain Program signed up to divert a total of 3.1 million acres from barley production. This was largely a reduction in barley for livestock feeding. Farmers were permitted to increase barley for malting by 10 percent over the 1959-60 base and still be eligible for price support. The diversion of barley acreage to soil-conserving uses was about offset by increased acreage planted to malting types of barley and by the more favorable growing season, which resulted in smaller abandonment than in 1961. The 12.9 million acres of barley harvested this year was only slightly below the 1961 acreage but about 10 percent below the 1959-60 level. The average yield of barley per acre was about 10 percent higher in 1962 than in 1961, which more than offset the slight reduction in acreage and resulted in the larger 1962 crop.

FEED GRAIN AND HAY SUPPLIES BY REGIONS

Feed Grain Production Down in the Eastern and Southern States

While total feed grain production for the U. S. in 1962 was close to the 1961 level, there were some wide variations in production by areas. Drought in some areas and smaller feed grain acreages in many of the Southern and Eastern States reduced 1962 production to well below 1961 output or the 1956-60 average. In the North Atlantic Region, feed grain acreage this year was about the same as in 1961, but lower yields reduced production 20 percent below the 1961 level (table 7). Production per animal unit also was well below a year earlier and 12 percent below the 1956-60 average.

Production in the South Atlantic Region was 9 percent below 1961 production and about the same percent below the 5-year average. In the South Central Region, production dropped 17 percent from a year ago and was much below the large crops produced from 1958 to 1960. Production per grain-consuming animal unit in the South Atlantic Region was 15 percent below the 1956-60 average, and in the South Central Region it was 27 percent below average. Smaller feed grain production in the South, together with reduced supplies of hay and other forage crops, will make feed supplies short in 1962-63 and prices higher in many of the Southern States than they have been during the past 2 or 3 years.

Table 7 .- Feed grain production: Total and per animal unit, by regions, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62

Year	Production 1/	Grain-consuming animal units	Production per animal unit 1/	Production 1/	Grain-consuming animal units	Production per animal unit 1/
	1,000 tons	Mil. units	Tons	1,000 tons	Mil. units	Tons
	North Atlantic Region 2/			South Atlantic Region 2/		
Average 1956-60	3,355	13.1	.25	7,343	18.3	.40
1957	2,887	13.5	.21	5,973	18.0	.33
1958	3,650	13.1	.28	7,707	18.3	.42
1959	3,444	12.6	.27	7,431	18.7	.40
1960	3,407	12.4	.27	7,869	18.9	.42
1961	3,428	12.1	.28	7,305	19.1	.38
1962 3/	2,716	12.4	.22	6,663	19.5	.34
	East North Central Region 2/			West North Central Region 2/		
Average 1956-60	42,442	39.9	1.07	62,756	58.0	1.08
1957	36,890	39.4	.94	61,272	55.9	1.10
1958	40,712	40.7	1.00	65,770	60.8	1.08
1959	45,637	39.4	1.16	67,399	58.6	1.15
1960	46,694	39.4	1.19	73,207	59.2	1.24
1961	43,444	39.5	1.10	63,320	59.8	1.06
1962 3/	43,729	40.5	1.08	64,555	61.2	1.05
	South Central Region 2/			Western Region 2/		
Average 1956-60	16,298	23.1	.71	8,021	12.0	.67
1957	16,266	22.0	.74	9,135	11.2	.82
1958	17,987	23.2	.78	8,296	11.6	.72
1959	17,394	23.8	.73	8,299	12.7	.65
1960	16,692	24.3	.69	7,749	13.4	.58
1961	15,713	24.5	.64	7,431	13.6	.55
1962 3/	13,099	25.0	.52	8,097	13.9	.58

1/ Includes corn harvested for grain only.

2/ North Atlantic - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

East North Central - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

West North Central - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

South Atlantic - Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

South Central - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Western - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California.

3/ Preliminary, based on indications in October, 1962.

In the North Central States, feed grain production is slightly larger than in 1961 and is near average in relation to the number of livestock to be fed. Production, however, is well below the high levels reached in 1959 and 1960. In the East North Central Region, the 43.7 million tons produced was slightly larger than in 1961 and 3 percent above the 1956-60 average. In the West North Central Region, production is estimated at 64.6 million tons, about 2 percent larger than last year and also slightly above the 1956-60 average.

In the Western States, production of feed grains this year was about 9 percent above 1961, principally as a result of larger barley production in Montana and the Pacific Northwest. The 8.1 million tons of feed grains produced in the 11 Western States was near the 1956-60 average, but in relation to the livestock to be fed, this quantity is about 13 percent below the 5-year average. The number of grain-consuming livestock in this region have increased more than 20 percent since 1957.

Hay Supplies 3 Percent Smaller Than Last Year

The total supply of hay for 1962-63 is estimated at 135.5 million tons, 3 percent below last year's supply and slightly below the 1956-60 average (table 10). The 1962 hay crop was estimated in October at 117.5 million tons, slightly larger than production in 1961 or the 1956-60 average. The carryover of hay on May 1, however, totaling 18.0 million tons, was 5.3 million tons less than a year earlier, resulting in the smaller total supply. Increasing cattle numbers have resulted in a 9 percent increase in the number of roughage-consuming animal units since 1957. The total supply of hay per animal unit for 1962-63 is now estimated at 1.37 tons, about 5 percent less than in 1961-62 and 6 percent below the 5-year average.

Pasture conditions have been generally good this summer and fall over most of the Central areas of the country, but drought in the Eastern and Southern States has greatly reduced the condition of pastures since July. Pasture conditions were near average for the country as a whole throughout much of the summer, declining a little below average during August and September. The condition of pastures since the first of August has been much below the very favorable condition of a year ago.

Drought conditions, which were moderate to severe in locations from the mid-Atlantic States west to Missouri and south to the Gulf, materially reduced the feed from pastures and other forage crops in those areas. On the other hand, pastures have been much better than a year ago in the Northern Plains States and in good to excellent condition throughout most of the Midwest and Western States.

Hay Supplies Below Average in Most Regions

Hay supplies for 1962-63 are below the 1956-60 average in most areas of the country. Supplies are near the 5-year average in the important hay-

Table 8 .- Corn: Acreage and production, by States and regions, 1960-62

Region and State	Acreage harvested 1/ 1960	Acreage harvested 1/ 1961	Acreage harvested 1/ 1962 2/	Acreage harvested 1/ 1962 as a percentage of 1961	Production 1/ 1960	Production 1/ 1961	Production 1/ 1962 2/	Production 1/ 1962 as a percentage of 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent
North Atlantic	1,248	1,159	1,179	102	78.0	77.5	56.7	73
Ohio	3,383	2,537	2,638	104	230.0	187.7	195.2	104
Indiana	5,152	4,173	4,256	102	350.3	308.8	332.0	108
Illinois	9,985	8,288	8,454	102	679.0	638.2	650.9	102
Michigan	1,683	1,498	1,453	97	90.9	101.9	90.1	88
Wisconsin	1,736	1,649	1,567	95	108.5	120.4	100.3	83
East North Central	21,939	18,145	18,368	101	1,458.7	1,357.0	1,368.5	101
Minnesota	5,845	5,027	4,826	96	315.6	324.2	260.6	80
Iowa	12,166	10,098	9,795	97	772.6	747.3	744.4	100
Missouri	4,041	2,829	2,970	105	210.1	175.4	157.4	90
North Dakota	319	156	187	120	8.9	5.2	6.2	119
South Dakota	3,426	2,741	2,878	105	119.9	100.0	120.9	121
Nebraska	6,538	5,426	5,046	93	333.5	279.4	292.7	105
Kansas	1,725	1,225	1,262	103	78.5	58.8	63.1	107
West North Central	34,060	27,502	26,964	98	1,839.1	1,690.3	1,645.3	97
South Atlantic	6,109	5,258	4,939	94	248.9	225.3	209.9	93
South Central	7,742	6,160	5,590	91	250.6	245.2	203.8	83
Western	551	467	464	99	32.8	29.0	27.3	94
Total United States	71,649	58,691	57,504	98	3,908.1	3,624.3	3,511.5	97

1/ Harvested for grain. 2/ October 1 indications.

Table 9 .- Sorghum grain: Acreage and production, specified States and United States, 1960-62

State	Acreage harvested 1/ 1960	Acreage harvested 1/ 1961	Acreage harvested 1/ 1962 2/	Acreage harvested 1/ 1962 as a percentage of 1961	Production 1/ 1960	Production 1/ 1961	Production 1/ 1962 2/	Production 1/ 1962 as a percentage of 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent
Missouri	452	208	168	81	20.3	9.8	7.4	76
South Dakota	180	142	170	120	6.5	4.8	6.6	138
Nebraska	1,796	1,239	1,524	123	90.7	62.6	89.9	144
Kansas	4,296	2,792	2,876	103	167.5	111.7	120.8	108
Oklahoma	779	553	564	102	23.8	16.9	16.4	97
Texas	6,804	5,103	5,052	99	258.6	229.6	207.1	90
Colorado	380	281	318	113	8.7	9.0	8.9	99
New Mexico	237	190	190	100	9.2	9.3	8.4	90
Arizona	113	115	104	90	6.6	7.5	6.3	84
California	233	196	186	95	15.6	13.5	12.8	95
Total	15,270	10,819	11,152	103	607.5	474.7	484.6	102
Other States	322	207	174	84	12.4	7.9	6.4	81
United States	15,592	11,026	11,326	103	619.9	482.6	491.0	102

1/ Harvested for grain. 2/ October 1 indications.

Table 10.- Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62 1/

Year beginning May	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1956-60	115,467	20,587	136,054	114,119	93,065	1.46	1.23
1957	120,043	17,557	137,600	111,402	90,537	1.52	1.23
1958	120,100	26,198	146,298	120,757	92,516	1.58	1.31
1959	110,978	25,541	136,519	119,418	94,750	1.44	1.26
1960	118,236	17,101	135,337	112,063	95,577	1.42	1.17
1961	116,632	23,274	139,906	121,921	97,175	1.44	1.25
1962 2/	117,488	17,985	135,473		98,669	1.37	

1/ Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 127, page 97, Grain and Feed Statistics, June 1962. 2/ Preliminary, based on indications in October.

Table 11.- Hay Supply: Total and per animal unit, by regions, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62

Year	Supply 1/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Supply 1/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
	North Atlantic Region			South Atlantic Region		
Average 1956-60	14,261	5,404	2.64	6,699	6,548	1.02
1957	13,348	5,391	2.48	6,292	6,699	.94
1958	14,459	5,293	2.73	7,102	6,404	1.11
1959	14,921	5,339	2.79	7,015	6,392	1.10
1960	15,001	5,403	2.78	6,392	6,378	1.00
1961 2/	15,324	5,431	2.82	6,860	6,388	1.07
1962 3/	11,998	5,515	2.18	6,129	6,487	.94
	East North Central Region			West North Central Region		
Average 1956-60	27,804	13,482	2.06	46,674	26,235	1.78
1957	28,115	13,422	2.09	48,890	25,309	1.93
1958	26,718	13,246	2.02	53,772	26,430	2.03
1959	27,806	13,394	2.08	45,526	26,958	1.69
1960	28,403	13,380	2.12	46,188	27,255	1.69
1961 2/	28,471	13,385	2.13	47,053	28,322	1.66
1962 3/	26,391	13,590	1.94	49,587	28,757	1.72
	South Central Region			Western Region		
Average 1956-60	12,870	22,307	.58	27,746	19,090	1.45
1957	12,711	21,308	.60	28,244	18,408	1.53
1958	14,356	21,972	.65	29,891	19,171	1.56
1959	13,387	23,009	.58	27,864	19,658	1.42
1960	12,396	23,599	.53	26,957	19,562	1.38
1961 2/	13,981	24,076	.58	28,217	19,573	1.44
1962 3/	12,505	24,445	.51	28,863	19,875	1.45

1/ Production plus farm stocks on May 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Preliminary, based on October indications. For State breakdown of regions see table 7.

producing North Central Region, but are a little below average per roughage-consuming animal unit. The supply per animal unit in the East North Central Region is about 6 percent below the 1956-60 average and in the West North Central Region is about 3 percent below average (table 11).

Supplies are much below average in the mid-Atlantic States and in areas of the South, where drought materially reduced yield per acre. In the North Atlantic States, the supply per animal unit is 23 percent less than in 1961-62 and 17 percent below the 5-year average. The supply per animal unit in the South Central Region is about 12 percent below last year, when the supply was near average. The total hay supply in the South Atlantic Region is about 11 percent smaller than in 1961-62 and about 12 percent smaller per animal unit.

The very favorable growing conditions throughout most of the Western States have resulted in larger hay supplies in that area this year than in 1961 or the 5-year average. Even after allowing for the increase in the number of roughage-consuming livestock in the area, the prospective supply per animal unit for 1962-63 is slightly larger than last year and about equal to the 1956-60 average.

Hay Prices Near Last Year's Level

Hay prices have been comparatively stable during the past 2 or 3 years, ranging from around $19 to $22 per ton, with seasonal variation accounting for much of the change in prices. The average price, $20.30 per ton, received by farmers in October, was practically the same as a year earlier and about 3 percent above the 1956-60 average. There were, however, rather marked differences in the level of prices by areas compared with the 1956-60 average. In the mid-Atlantic States, where drought materially reduced the crop this year, prices in October were 32 percent above the 5-year average. Prices were about 12 to 14 percent above average in the South Atlantic and East South Central Region, where drought also curtailed 1962 production. Hay prices were near the 5-year average in New England and in the North Central and West South Central Regions. On the other hand, the favorable weather for hay crops and ranges in the West resulted in hay prices in that area averaging somewhat below the 5-year October average.

Table 12.--Hay: Average prices received by farmers, by regions, October 1962 with comparisons

Region	Hay per ton				
	October			1962 as a percentage of:	
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Average 1956-60	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.
New England	30.30	27.50	29.90	98.7	108.7
Middle Atlantic	23.90	22.00	31.60	132.2	143.6
East North Central	19.00	19.40	19.90	104.7	102.6
West North Central	15.50	17.00	15.90	102.6	93.5
South Atlantic	28.60	28.10	31.90	111.5	113.5
East South Central	21.80	22.60	24.80	113.8	109.7
West South Central	21.60	20.40	21.90	101.4	107.4
Mountain	20.80	22.80	19.20	92.3	84.2
Pacific	22.40	19.90	21.70	96.9	104.0
United States	19.75	20.20	20.30	102.8	100.5

DEMAND AND PRICE PROSPECTS FOR FEED IN 1962-63

Feed Grain Prices Expected to Average Near 1961-62 Level

Feed grain prices in 1962-63 are expected to average close to the 1961-62 level. The provisions of the Feed Grain Program, which were important in inflencing prices in 1961-62, are essentially the same for 1962 crops as they were in 1961. Price supports for the 1962-crop feed grains are the same as for the 1961 crops. CCC sales of feed grains, which were important last year in stabilizing feed grain prices, are expected to continue large in 1962-63. In 1961-62, about $782 million worth of feed grains were sold domestically by CCC against certificates earned by farmers for diverting 1961 acreages of feed grains to soil-conserving uses. Payments to farmers for diverting 1962-crop feed grains, including barley, are expected to be about 15 percent larger than in 1961. The 1962 crop of feed grains is about equal to last year's production, and "free" supplies, including sales by CCC, in 1962-63 probably will be about as large as they were in 1961-62.

Prices received by farmers for corn in 1962-63 may average about the same as in 1961-62. The season average price received by farmers in 1961-62 including corn going under price support (valued at the price support level) was $1.08 per bushel, about 8 cents higher than in 1960-61. Monthly prices for the 1961-62 marketing year (October-September), excluding corn going under price support ranged from only 94 cents in November to $1.04 in July, averaging slightly under $1.00 per bushel for the year, about the same as in 1960-61. The 11 percent rise from November to July was a little less than the normal seasonal rise of 15 percent in the 1947-57 postwar period.

In 1962-63, corn prices again will be influenced by CCC sales. There is no assurance the distribution of CCC sales will be the same as in 1961-62, when large quantities were sold on the market during December-May. The good demand for CCC corn tended to maintain prices in that period last year despite heavy sales. However, substantial quantities of corn were carried over by the trade into the last half of the marketing year. This tended to hold feed grain prices down during the June-September period, even though CCC sales against certificates were negligible during this period.

USDA announced on October 5 that "Commodity Credit Corporation-owned corn, representing payment-in-kind certificates earned by producers for diverting acreage under the 1962 feed grain program will now be made available for purchase as justified by market conditions, and at market prices but not below the levels which prevailed generally at harvest time in 1960 and 1961." The Department also announced that "the 1962-63 CCC corn sales program is designed to result in a seasonal movement of feed grain prices relative to the harvest-time price, similar to those of recent years."

Sorghum grain prices in 1962-63 may average near the 1961-62 level. In mid-October, prices received by farmers for sorghum grain averaged $1.62 per cwt., slightly above a year earlier. In 1961-62, sorghum grain prices

Table 13.- Feed grains: Average wholesale prices, by weeks, July-October 1961 and 1962 1/

Week ended	Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago		Oats, No. 2 White, Minneapolis		Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis		Milo, No. 2 Yellow, Kansas City	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.
July 6	1.13	1.14	.709	.678	1.28	1.17	1.99	1.98
13	1.15	1.14	.752	.671	1.34	1.19	2.06	2.00
20	1.14	1.11	.714	.657	1.37	1.16	2.12	2.00
27	1.12	1.11	.670	.642	1.30	1.12	2.07	1.97
Aug. 3	1.14	1.10	.659	.640	1.38	1.09	2.00	1.92
10	1.11	1.08	.648	.630	1.35	1.10	1.97	1.92
17	1.12	1.11	.646	.609	1.34	1.10	2.01	1.91
24	1.13	1.11	.667	.598	1.35	1.08	---	1.79
31	1.12	1.09	.674	.624	1.30	1.08	2.03	---
Sept. 7	1.10	1.09	.718	.650	1.38	1.07	2.03	1.83
14	1.11	1.11	.714	.655	1.40	1.09	2.03	---
21	1.10	1.11	.690	.666	1.40	1.06	2.02	1.85
28	1.11	1.12	.671	.663	1.42	1.05	1.94	1.83
Oct. 5	1.08	1.12	.670	.657	1.40	1.09	1.80	1.87
12	1.09	1.11	.683	.652	1.42	1.12	1.79	1.86
19	1.11	1.09	.685	.690	1.43	1.14	1.85	1.80
26	1.14	1.11	.689	.697	1.42	1.15	1.84	1.82

1/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

Table 14.- Feed grains: Prices received by farmers and support prices, 1956-62

Item	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962
Corn								
Season average price	Dol. bu.	1.29	1.11	1.12	1.04	1.00	1.08	
Support price	"	2/1.50	2/1.40	2/1.36	1.12	1.06	3/1.20	3/1.20
Oats								
Season average price	"	.686	.605	.578	.646	.598	.640	
Support price	"	.650	.610	.610	.500	.500	3/.620	.620
Barley								
Season average price	"	.990	.887	.900	.860	.838	.979	
Support price	"	1.02	.950	.930	.770	.770	3/.930	3/.930
Sorghum grain								
Season average price	Dol. cwt.	2.05	1.74	1.78	1.53	1.49	1.71	
Support price	"	1.97	1.86	1.83	1.52	1.52	3/1.93	3/1.93

1/ Season av. prices preliminary. 2/ National average support rates for producers in the commercial area who planted within their acreage allotments or Soil Bank base acreage. In 1956 there was a basic support of $1.25 per bushel, in 1957, $1.10 per bushel and in 1958, $1.06 per bushel to noncompliers in the commercial area. 3/ Available to producers participating in the Feed Grain Program.

ranged from $1.61 to $1.74 per cwt., remaining well below the national average support price of $1.93. Heavy CCC sales of sorghum grain, were important in influencing prices in 1961-62. Sorghum grain prices in 1962-63 probably will continue well below the 1962 support level of $1.93 per cwt.

Prices of oats and barley declined more than seasonal by this summer with the harvesting of the larger crops of these grains, especially in the Northern Plains States where drought reduced yields last year. Prices received by farmers for oats during August-October averaged 5 percent lower than in those months of 1961, and average prices received for barley were about 9 percent lower. Prices of both these grains are expected to average a little lower for the 1962-63 marketing year than in 1961-62. Because of the short crop in the midwest last year, prices of both oats and barley averaged above the support level and were unusually high in relation to corn prices. In 1962-63, prices of these grains may average close to the 1962 support of 62 cents per bushel for oats and 93 cents per bushel for barley.

While prices of oats and barley have been lower this summer and fall than a year earlier, they continue somewhat above average in relation to corn prices. During 1962-63, prices of oats and barley probably will continue above average in relation to corn, but the disparity is not expected to be as great as in 1961-62. In October, prices received by farmers for oats averaged $1.92 per cwt. or about 5 percent above the price of corn (table 15). The average price received per 100 pounds for barley in October was 2 percent higher than for corn. This was above average in relation to corn, but was lower than a year ago. Sorghum grain prices also are higher this fall, in relation to corn prices, than during the 5-year average and are considerably higher than in the past 2 or 3 years.

Livestock-Feed Price Ratios Continue Generally Favorable

Feed prices continued generally below average in relation to prices of livestock and livestock products in 1961-62. The hog-corn price ratio, based on prices received by farmers, averaged 16.5 for the October-September 1961-62 feeding year, well above the 1951-60 average of 13.9. Hog prices may average a little lower in relation to corn in 1962-63, but they probably will continue above the 1951-60 average. Corn prices also are low in relation to prices of beef steers at Chicago. During 1961-62, 100 pounds of beef steers at Chicago were equivalent in value to 23.6 bushels of corn, much higher than the 10-year average of about 18.8 bushels, although this is offset in part by higher feeder steer prices. The beef steer-corn price ratio is expected to continue favorable for cattle feeders during 1962-63, which will encourage the continuation of heavy feeding of cattle.

Feed price ratios continued favorable for dairymen in 1961-62, although declining a little from a year earlier. Prices of dairy products are expected to average a little lower in relation to feed prices in 1962-63 than in 1961-62. Egg prices in 1961-62 have been a little lower in relation to feed prices than in the preceding year or the 10-year average. In October, the average ratio

Table 15.- Feed grains: Comparison of average prices per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States, average 1956-60, annual 1958-62 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
						Corn						
Average 1956-60	1.90	1.93	2.00	2.08	2.14	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.09	1.88	1.78	1.82
1959	1.82	1.86	1.89	2.02	2.05	2.07	2.02	2.02	1.95	1.77	1.75	1.71
1960	1.75	1.78	1.78	1.88	1.91	1.93	1.95	1.91	1.89	1.77	1.55	1.63
1961	1.72	1.79	1.80	1.72	1.82	1.84	1.88	1.86	1.86	1.82	1.68	1.69
1962	1.70	1.71	1.73	1.76	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.82	1.86	1.82		
						Oats						
Average 1956-60	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.01	2.01	1.93	1.86	1.91	1.95	1.98	2.01
1959	1.84	1.87	1.84	1.88	1.87	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.94	2.03	2.09	2.12
1960	2.14	2.12	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.17	1.97	1.81	1.88	1.87	1.84	1.83
1961	1.87	1.88	1.85	1.82	1.87	1.96	2.01	1.88	2.00	1.99	2.01	2.06
1962	2.08	2.02	2.04	2.08	2.08	2.14	1.94	1.79	1.89	1.92		
						Barley						
Average 1956-60	1.91	1.92	1.90	1.89	1.90	1.87	1.86	1.79	1.79	1.83	1.84	1.88
1959	1.90	1.92	1.89	1.87	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.74	1.76	1.80	1.83	1.80
1960	1.77	1.79	1.75	1.76	1.80	1.82	1.76	1.67	1.70	1.76	1.65	1.75
1961	1.71	1.79	1.76	1.76	1.82	1.81	1.93	1.98	2.02	2.05	2.08	2.10
1962	2.15	2.17	2.15	2.10	2.12	2.04	2.05	1.87	1.85	1.85		
						Sorghum grain						
Average 1956-60	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.82	1.83	1.81	1.79	1.73	1.66	1.59	1.62	1.66
1959	1.73	1.75	1.76	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.78	1.61	1.52	1.48	1.51	1.50
1960	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.55	1.54	1.53	1.55	1.51	1.49	1.42	1.42	1.41
1961	1.46	1.48	1.52	1.48	1.56	1.65	1.73	1.68	1.65	1.61	1.63	1.65
1962	1.65	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.74	1.70	1.68	1.62		
						Prices of other feed grains as a percentage of the price of corn						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
						Oats						
Average 1956-60	107.9	105.6	101.8	97.7	94.5	93.6	89.8	86.4	92.1	103.6	111.6	110.7
1959	101.1	100.5	97.4	93.1	91.2	92.3	94.6	94.1	99.5	114.7	119.4	124.0
1960	122.3	119.1	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.4	101.0	94.8	99.5	105.6	118.7	112.3
1961	108.7	105.0	102.8	105.8	102.7	106.5	106.9	101.1	107.5	109.3	119.6	121.9
1962	122.4	118.1	117.9	118.2	113.0	116.3	104.3	98.4	101.6	105.5		
						Barley						
Average 1956-60	101.0	99.9	95.7	90.9	89.1	86.5	86.2	82.9	86.0	97.2	104.0	103.6
1959	104.4	103.2	100.0	92.6	91.7	88.9	92.1	86.1	90.3	101.7	104.6	105.3
1960	101.1	100.6	98.3	93.6	94.2	94.3	90.3	87.4	89.9	99.4	106.5	107.4
1961	99.4	100.0	97.8	102.3	100.0	98.4	102.7	106.5	108.6	112.6	123.8	124.3
1962	126.5	126.9	124.3	119.3	115.2	110.9	110.2	102.7	99.5	101.6		
						Sorghum grain						
Average 1956-60	92.7	91.4	89.5	87.2	85.7	83.5	82.7	79.8	79.2	84.3	88.7	90.7
1959	95.1	94.1	93.1	89.1	90.2	89.4	88.1	79.7	77.9	83.6	86.3	87.7
1960	87.4	86.0	86.0	82.4	80.6	79.3	79.5	79.1	78.8	80.2	91.6	86.5
1961	84.9	82.7	84.4	86.0	85.7	89.7	92.0	90.3	88.7	88.5	97.0	97.6
1962	97.1	97.7	96.5	95.5	92.9	92.9	93.5	93.4	90.3	89.0		

1/ Average prices per bushel were converted to price per 100 pounds on basis of the following weights per bushel: corn, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds and barley, 48 pounds.

of 10.6 was a little below a year ago and somewhat below average. Prices received for commercial broilers and turkeys were much higher in relation to feed costs this summer and into fall than a year earlier, although both price ratios are below the 10-year average.

More Livestock to Be Fed in 1962-63

Farmers are expected to increase the number of livestock to be fed in 1962-63 as they plan to expand hog production, increase cattle feeding, and probably will produce more poultry than in 1961-62. The total number of livestock to be fed in terms of grain-consuming animal units is now estimated at 172.5 million units, nearly 4 million more than in 1961-62. Increased cattle feeding is expected to be important in this overall increase in livestock production. The number of cattle on feed for market in 26 States on October 1 was 8 percent higher than a year earlier. Cattle feeding probably will continue above 1961-62 during the 1962-63 feeding year.

Hog production also is expanding as producers apparently are responding to the favorable hog-corn price ratio of the past 2 or 3 years. The 1962 fall pig crop is expected to be about 2 or 3 percent above the fall crop last year. Farmers in 10 Corn Belt States also have indicated plans to increase the 1963 spring pig crop about 4 percent over a year earlier. This would mean increased hog production and increased feed requirements for hogs throughout the October-September feeding year.

The number of dairy cows on farms is expected to be slightly smaller in 1962-63 than in 1961-62, but dairymen continue to increase the rate of feeding per cow. The rate of feeding on October 1 was 7 percent higher than a year earlier and 29 percent above the rate 5 years ago.

A small increase in overall poultry production now seems probable in the 1962-63 feeding year. Production of broilers and turkeys is expected to increase some from this year's level in 1963. Combining all poultry production into grain-consuming units gives a prospective increase of about 3 percent in overall poultry production in 1962-63 over the preceding year.

PROSPECTS FOR HIGH-PROTEIN AND OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS

Another Record-High Protein Feed Supply in Prospect for 1962-63

Total tonnage of high-protein feeds to be fed to livestock in 1962-63 likely will be larger than in 1961-62, when a record 16.2 million tons (soybean meal equivalent) were fed to livestock and poultry. The prospective increase again is mainly the result of increased production of soybean meal. The number of high-protein feed-consuming animal units to be fed in 1962-63 is expected to be about 2 percent higher than in 1961-62.

The estimated supply of high-protein feed available per animal unit is only slightly above the 230 pounds per animal unit for 1961-62, although about 10 percent above the 1956-60 average.

Further Increase in Oilseed Meal Supplies in Prospect for 1962-63

The total supply of oilseed meals for 1962-63 is estimated at 14.0 million tons, 2 percent larger than in 1961-62 (table 17). Most of this anticipated increase is in soybean meal, as larger production is expected and October 1 stocks were a little above a year earlier. Supplies of cottonseed meal and linseed meal, are expected to be about equal to supplies in 1961-62.

Exports of oilseed meals may be down around 10 percent from 1961-62, when a record high of about 1,128,000 tons were shipped to other countries. Of this total, about 95 percent was soybean meal. Demand for soybean meal abroad is expected to continue strong during 1962-63, but more of European requirements are expected to be filled by heavier imports of U. S. soybeans. Prospects are for continued liberal shipments of both soybeans and oil meal to Canada and Japan. Including the larger stocks on hand October 1 this year and imports near the 1961-62 level, the quantity of oilseed meal available for feeding in 1962-63 is estimated at about 12.8 million tons, up about 3 percent from 1961-62.

Soybean Meal Continues to Make Up Large Proportion of High-Protein Supply

The total crush of soybeans in 1962-63 is forecast at 450 million bushels, about 3 percent above last year's crush of 439 million. A crush of this size would yield about 10.6 million tons of soybean meal in 1962-63, about 260,000 more than in 1961-62. With a little lower exports, the quantity available for feeding during 1962-63 is expected to total around 9,600,000 tons, about 380,000 more than in 1961-62.

During the last decade, high-protein feeds available for feeding have trended upward and are expected to reach a record high of 16.7 million tons in 1962-63. Although supplies of many of the high-protein feeds have increased, soybean meal has shown the greatest increase. In 1962-63, soybean meal is expected to make up about 58 percent of the total supply of high-protein feeds available for feeding.

Prospective Supplies of Other Oilseed Meals

During the past decade, there has been no definite trend in domestic supply, exports, and imports of cottonseed meal. Domestic production of cotton largely determines the quantity of cottonseed meal produced during the feeding year. Based on the October crop estimate of 6.1 million tons of cottonseed and assuming a 92-percent crush, production of cottonseed meal in 1962-63 would total around 2,600,000 tons, about the same as in 1961-62. Stocks on October 1 were a little above a year earlier, and quantity available for feeding is expected to be about equal to the 2,625,000 tons fed in 1961-62.

Table 16.- High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, United States, 1953-62

Year beginning October 1	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal units fed annually 3/	Quantity per animal unit
	Oilseed meal							
	Soybean meal	Other oilseed meals 2/	Total	Animal protein	Grain protein	Total		
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million units	Pounds
Average 1956-60	8,256	2,249	10,505	3,126	907	14,538	137.7	211
1953	4,965	2,876	7,841	2,955	826	11,622	132.4	176
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,977	853	11,639	133.8	174
1955	6,042	2,429	8,471	3,264	897	12,632	137.2	184
1956	7,093	2,257	9,350	3,061	857	13,268	135.3	196
1957	7,962	2,154	10,116	2,914	859	13,889	134.5	207
1958	8,938	2,205	11,143	3,128	903	15,174	139.3	218
1959	8,450	2,205	10,655	3,201	972	14,828	138.2	215
1960	8,837	2,422	11,259	3,343	947	15,549	141.3	220
1961 4/	9,222	2,457	11,679	3,478	1,059	16,216	141.0	230
1962 5/	9,600	2,479	12,079	3,538	1,077	16,694	143.5	233

1/ Conversion factors to obtain quantity for feeding in terms of soybean meal equivalent are given in the Grain and Feed Statistics, June 1962, table 81, page 72. 2/ Cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals. 3/ High-protein feed-consuming livestock. Revised series. For method of calculation see Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, 1909 to 1960, ERS Stat. Bul. 301, Dec. 1961. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Based on indications in October, 1962.

Table 17.- Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1960-62

Oilseed meal	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks October 1 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses 2/	Exports	Stocks Sept. 30
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1960-61								
Soybean	83	9,452	0	9,535	8,837	30	590	78
Cottonseed	137	2,465	45	2,647	2,498	30	46	73
Linseed	29	399	2	430	377	---	31	22
Peanut	2	75	---	77	76	---	---	1
Copra	6	139	20	165	163	---	---	2
Total	257	12,530	67	12,854	11,951	60	667	176
1961-62 3/								
Soybean	78	10,342	0	10,420	9,222	30	1,074	94
Cottonseed	73	2,627	80	2,780	2,625	30	26	99
Linseed	22	342	2	366	331	---	28	7
Peanut	1	53	---	54	53	---	---	1
Copra	2	4/122	18	142	142	---	---	5/
Total	176	13,486	100	13,762	12,373	60	1,128	201
1962-63 6/								
Soybean	94	10,600	0	10,694	9,600			
Cottonseed	99	2,600	80	2,779	2,650			
Linseed	7	350	2	359	340			
Peanut	1	50	---	51	50			
Copra	5/	120	18	138	135			
Total	201	13,720	100	14,021	12,775			

1/ Stocks at processors' plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes an allowance of 9,000 tons for June 1962, for which production was not reported. 5/ Not reported. 6/ Forecast (except for stocks)--based on indications in October, 1962.

Table 18.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62 1/

Item	Average 1956-60	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/	1962 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS							
Oilseed cake and meal							
Soybean cake and meal	8,253	7,962	8,938	8,450	8,837	9,222	9,600
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,269	2,097	2,198	2,330	2,498	2,625	2,650
Linseed cake and meal	412	475	417	304	378	331	340
Peanut cake and meal	60	45	75	60	75	53	50
Copra cake and meal	162	187	146	133	162	142	135
Total	11,156	10,766	11,774	11,277	11,950	12,373	12,775
Animal proteins							
Tankage and meat meal	1,543	1,388	1,480	1,664	1,695	1,750	1,800
Fish meal and solubles	463	409	518	448	537	620	650
Commercial dried milk products	131	135	110	130	150	165	180
Noncommercial milk products	952	1,000	960	900	850	770	700
Total	3,089	2,932	3,068	3,142	3,232	3,305	3,330
Grain protein feeds							
Gluten feed and meal	1,065	1,030	1,046	1,142	1,098	1,250	1,300
Brewers' dried grains	236	225	231	239	249	265	260
Distillers' dried grains	324	280	342	359	351	379	360
Total	1,625	1,535	1,619	1,740	1,698	1,894	1,920
OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS							
Wheat millfeeds	4,750	4,715	4,698	4,833	4,874	4,925	4,800
Rice millfeeds	257	242	236	267	284	310	300
Dried and molasses beet pulp	581	655	560	608	790	765	800
Alfalfa meal	1,333	1,284	1,379	1,357	1,426	1,514	1,500
Fats and oils	228	271	238	219	221	235	240
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 4/	3,580	3,600	3,600	4,000	3,600	3,600	3,600
Total	10,729	10,767	10,711	11,284	11,195	11,349	11,240
Group total all byproduct feeds	26,599	26,000	27,172	27,443	28,075	28,921	29,265

1/ Estimated use for feed is derived by adding production and imports; deducting exports, utilization for food and other nonfeed uses, and adjusting for changes in stocks of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut and copra cakes and meals, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and alfalfa meal.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October 1962.

4/ Estimated quantities of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses and screenings available for livestock feeding.

Production of linseed meal during 1962-63 is expected to be slightly above the 342,000 tons produced in 1961-62. With smaller stocks on October 1 the quantity available for feeding domestically may be about the same as in 1961-62.

Prospects for Other High-Protein Feed Supplies

Meat meal and tankage production this year is expected to be slightly higher than the 1961-62 output, estimated at about 1,750,000 tons, because of anticipated heavier livestock and poultry slaughter. Supplies of fish meal also may be a little higher than in 1961-62, when production and imports totaled about 620,000 tons. Production this year may be about the same as the 365,000 tons in the past 2 years, while imports are likely to increase a little above the 1961-62 level.

Little change is expected in the overall grain protein feed picture during 1962-63. Production of gluten feed and meal has been expanding in recent years and probably will be increased further in 1962-63. Output of distillers' dried grains was up during 1961-62, but may be down to near the 1960-61 level of 354,000 tons. Little change is anticipated in the production of brewers' dried grains in 1962-63.

High-Protein Feed Price Prospects

Prices of high-protein feeds in 1962-63 may average a little above the 1961-62 level. Demand is expected to continue generally strong for protein feeds, and supplies per animal unit probably will be only slightly higher than last year. A good demand for protein feeds, both domestic and foreign, in 1961-62 resulted in the index of high-protein feed prices rising 6 percent over 1960-61. The total quantity fed to livestock was up 4 percent. The price index for the 11 major high-protein feeds for the 1961-62 feeding year rose to 110 percent of the 1957-59 average, the highest since 1953-54. Prices of most high-protein feeds were higher in October this year than last and may average a little higher through this fall and winter. But they probably will not rise in the spring and summer as they did in 1961 and 1962, when prices advanced much more than seasonally.

Prices of cottonseed meal and linseed meal this fall have been higher than a year earlier. Continued good demand by dairymen and cattle feeders probably will maintain prices of these feeds a little above the 1961-62 average. The demand for cottonseed meal also has been strengthened in much of the South by lower production of forage and feed grain crops.

Soybean Meal Prices Reach Highest Level in 8 Years

Strong domestic and foreign demand boosted soybean meal prices in 1961-62 to an average of $63.60 per ton bulk, Decatur, the highest level since the 1953-54 feeding season. Demand for soybean meal is expected to continue strong in 1962-63, and prices probably will average a little above the 1961-62 level.

Table 19.- Prices of specified byproduct feeds, weekly, July-October 1961 and 1962 1/

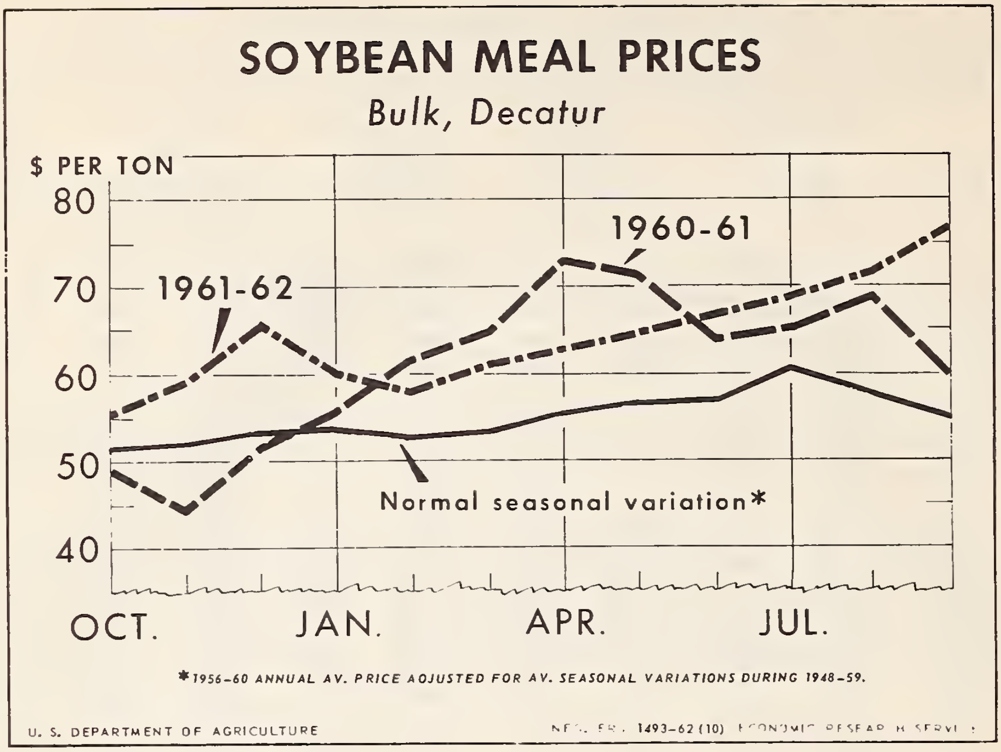
Date (Tuesdays)		Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur		Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis		Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis		Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo 2/		Middlings, standard, Minneapolis	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
		Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
July	3	65.00	68.00	---	58.50	56.00	70.70	109.00	119.00	29.00	30.00
	10	64.00	71.00	63.00	60.50	58.00	70.00	115.00	119.00	30.00	30.00
	17	64.50	68.00	63.00	61.00	57.00	71.00	109.00	119.00	31.50	35.50
	24	66.50	68.50	---	60.50	55.00	71.00	109.00	119.00	32.00	36.00
	31	70.00	67.00	66.00	60.00	55.50	70.00	114.00	119.00	30.50	36.00
August	7	68.00	67.50	65.00	64.00	55.50	68.50	114.00	119.00	30.00	36.00
	14	65.00	66.50	64.00	64.00	56.50	68.00	114.00	119.00	28.00	35.00
	21	65.50	72.00	63.50	63.00	56.00	67.50	114.00	119.00	25.00	36.00
	28	76.00	75.50	65.00	60.00	55.00	67.00	114.00	119.00	26.50	33.50
September	4	65.00	74.00	63.00	58.00	55.00	67.00	119.00	119.00	27.00	32.00
	11	63.00	76.50	64.50	61.50	54.00	67.50	119.00	117.00	27.50	32.50
	18	56.00	79.00	53.50	60.00	54.50	69.50	119.00	115.50	27.50	38.00
	25	54.50	77.50	52.00	59.50	54.00	71.00	119.00	119.00	30.50	38.00
October	2	51.00	70.00	51.00	60.50	54.50	72.00	119.00	119.00	29.50	37.50
	9	50.50	70.00	50.50	61.50	54.50	73.00	119.00	120.00	29.50	37.00
	16	57.00	67.50	53.00	59.50	55.00	73.00	119.00	124.00	31.50	38.50
	23	57.50	68.50	55.50	62.00	56.00	73.00	119.00	124.00	33.00	41.00
	30	63.00	69.00	57.50	64.00	56.50	73.00	119.00	124.00	34.00	40.50

1/ Wholesale prices, bulk. Prices are for Tuesday of each week.
2/ F.o.b. seaboard.

Table 20.- Prices of specified high-protein feeds, year beginning October, average 1956-60, annual 1956-61

Feed	Average 1956-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Soybean meal 1/	54.60	47.45	53.40	55.80	55.55	60.60	63.60
Cottonseed meal 2/	56.00	51.70	56.50	59.45	56.25	56.15	59.20
Linseed meal 3/	56.50	51.60	50.30	66.40	60.10	54.15	66.00
Meat meal 4/	82.00	69.10	91.75	93.35	71.80	84.20	86.30
Fish meal 5/	123.30	129.75	133.75	145.60	106.35	100.95	123.20
Gluten feed 4/	38.70	40.50	37.55	39.30	37.65	38.30	37.50
Distillers' dried grains 6/	52.10	52.95	51.80	50.20	50.50	55.15	55.00
Brewers' dried grains 7/	41.30	44.95	39.75	41.65	38.35	41.85	38.90

1/ Decatur. 2/ Memphis. 3/ Minneapolis. 4/ Chicago. 5/ Buffalo. 6/ Cincinnati. 7/ Milwaukee.



*1956-60 ANNUAL AV. PRICE ADJUSTED FOR AV. SEASONAL VARIATIONS DURING 1948-59.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1493-62 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Table 21.- Soybean meal prices: Index of seasonal variation and wholesale at Decatur, by months, year beginning October 1959-62

Month	Index of seasonal variation 1/	Price of soybean meal per ton (Decatur, bulk)				
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Seasonal adjusted average 1956-60 2/	1962-63
	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
October	94	56.60	48.95	55.80	51.30	69.00
November	95	58.50	44.50	59.30	51.90	
December	97	58.70	51.25	65.20	53.00	
January	98	61.50	55.20	59.90	53.50	
February	96	57.50	61.50	57.60	52.40	
March	97	55.85	64.45	60.60	53.00	
April	101	56.50	73.10	62.50	55.10	
May	103	54.20	71.00	64.10	56.25	
June	104	52.50	63.85	66.70	56.80	
July	110	50.75	65.00	68.50	60.10	
August	105	50.30	68.90	71.10	57.30	
September	100	53.75	59.60	76.70	54.60	
Average	100	55.55	60.60	63.60	54.60	

1/ Computed on the basis of monthly average prices at Decatur during the calendar years 1948-59. 2/ Average price for 1956-60 adjusted by the 1948-59 index of seasonal variation.

In each of the past 2 feeding years, soybean meal prices have advanced more than seasonally from the low reached in the fall to the high reached in the spring or summer. Last year, soybean meal at Decatur rose from $55.80 per ton in October 1961 to $76.70 per ton in September 1962, a rise of 37 percent. This was less than the sharp rise of 64 percent from November to April of 1960-61 but was much more than the normal seasonal rise of about 17 percent computed for the 12 years 1948-59. Soybean meal prices probably will average a little higher this fall and winter than in 1961-62, but with a more nearly normal seasonal pattern they would be a little lower in the summer of 1963 than a year earlier.

Soybean meal prices were much higher at the beginning of the 1962-63 feeding year than a year ago. The average price (44 percent protein bulk, Decatur) in October averaged $69.00 per ton, $13.20 higher than in October 1961. This early seasonal strength was due in part to lateness in harvesting the 1962 soybean crop and seasonally low production of oil meal in late September and early October. Prices have declined about $10.00 per ton since mid-September, and some further seasonal decline is expected this fall. However, prospects for generally favorable livestock-feed price ratios, expecially for hogs and cattle on feed, and a moderate increase in livestock and poultry production are expected to hold soybean meal prices this fall and winter above prices in the same months of 1961-62.

Molasses Supplies to Change Little in 1962-63

The supply of molasses in 1961-62 declined slightly from a year earlier but was nearly the same as the 1956-60 average of 560 million gallons (table 22). United States mainland production of molasses has been increasing in recent years, along with the fairly constant inshipments from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, which has nearly offset a decline in imports. The quantity of molasses available for livestock feeding in 1962-63 should at least equal the 1961-62 level.

In recent years, the use of molasses for alcohol and distilled products has declined. Molasses used for making alcohol and spirits totaled about 10 million gallons in 1961-62, much less than the average of 52 million gallons during 1956-60. In 1962-63 the quantity of molasses used for distillation is expected to continue small. Since 1960, the Department's estimates of molasses consumption have included an allowance for pharmaceuticals. This addition to the estimated non-feed use has tended to offset the increased availability of molasses for feed that resulted from the curtailment of distillation. Based on present indications, around 425 million gallons of molasses will be available for feed in 1962-63, about the same as in the 2 preceding years.

Prices of molasses at New York averaged 15.8 cents per gallon in 1961-62, slightly above the 15.3 cents reported in 1960-61. In 1962-63, molasses prices are expected to continue about the same as in the past 2 years.

Table 22.- Industrial molasses: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, average 1956-60, annual 1956-61

Year beginning Oct. 1	Supply			Distribution				
	Production 1/	Imports and inshipments	Total	Products of alcohol plants and distilleries 2/	Livestock feed 3/	Other uses 4/	Total 5/	Exports 6/
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.
Average 1956-60	175	386	560	52	416	90	558	2
1956	148	306	454	55	313	84	452	2
1957	172	365	537	70	381	84	535	2
1958	172	386	558	50	422	84	556	2
1959	186	498	684	60	538	84	682	2
1960 7/	195	374	569	25	427	8/115	567	2
1961 7/	210	340	550	10	423	8/115	548	2

1/ Includes mainland cane, beet, refiners' blackstrap and citrus molasses and hydrol.
2/ Ethyl and butyl alcohol, acetone and distilled spirits.
3/ Residual; includes other minor uses and waste.
4/ Used in production of yeast, citric acid, vinegar, insecticides, etc. Also includes small quantities of edible sirups and molasses.
5/ Not adjusted for changes in stocks, for which data are not available.
6/ Revised. From continental United States only. Previously included exports from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
7/ Preliminary.
8/ Beginning with 1960 allowance is made for pharmaceutical utilization.

Table 23.- Byproduct and commercial mixed feeds: Exports, United States, year beginning October, average 1956-60, annual 1956-61

Item	Average 1956-60	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oilmeals							
Soybean	499.5	443.2	300.0	512.2	652.3	589.7	1,073.7
Cottonseed	50.2	30.1	7.2	27.3	140.2	46.2	25.8
Linseed	34.7	42.7	5.9	31.2	62.6	30.9	28.2
Peanut	---	15.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total	3/584.4	531.0	313.1	570.7	855.1	666.8	1,127.7
Wheat millfeeds	45.9	25.6	78.9	42.1	57.0	26.0	40
Mixed feed							
Poultry	112.0	100.2	114.1	113.7	111.1	121.1	122
Dairy	7.0	10.7	7.3	4.9	6.1	5.9	8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not reported separately.
3/ Does not include peanut cake and meal exports which were not reported for 1957-60.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND PRICE SUPPORT ACTIVITY

Summary of Results of the 1961 and 1962 Feed Grain Programs

Farmers participating in the 1961 Feed Grain Program diverted 25 million acres from corn and sorghums to soil conserving uses. In 1962, barley was included in the program and the total acreage of the three grains to be diverted is estimated at close to 31 million acres, nearly 6 million more than in 1961. A summary of the results of the 1961 and 1962 Feed Grain Programs is given in table 24.

Corn producers who participated in the 1961 Feed Grain Program had a total base of 48.1 million acres, about 55 percent of the total United States base acreage of 87.4 million acres. These producers signed up to divert 19.9 million acres to soil conserving uses and actually diverted about 19.1 million or about 95 percent of the acreage intended for diversion.

Participating farmers could have planted a total of about 29 million acres of corn on their farms in 1961, had they planted all the acreage they were permitted to plant under the program. However, most of these producers planted below their permitted acreage, and the total acreage actually planted by participating farmers was 25.3 million acres. Thus, farmers participating in the program reduced their acreage nearly 23 million acres, or 47 percent below their 1959-60 base acreage. Total corn acreage for the country was 67.0 million acres. This included 41.7 million acres planted by nonparticipating farmers, about 2.4 million over their 1959-60 base, and 25.3 million planted by participating farmers who planted 3.7 million acres below their permitted acreage.

A higher percentage of the 1959-60 base acreage of sorghum than for corn was included in the 1961 Feed Grain Program. Sorghum grain producers participating in the program had a total base acreage of 15.6 million acres, which was about 76 percent of the U. S. total base of 20.5 million acres. Growers signed up to divert about 6.5 million acres and actually diverted 6.1 million to soil-conserving uses. While these farmers could have planted a maximum of 9.5 million acres to sorghums under the program, they actually reduced their plantings to 7.3 million, 2.2 million below the maximum acreage permitted. The 14.4 million acres planted to sorghums in the United States in 1961 included 7.3 million planted by participating farmers and 7.1 million planted by nonparticipants. The nonparticipants planted about 2.2 million acres above their 1959-60 base.

Under the 1962 Feed Grain Program, corn producers signed up to divert 22.6 million acres to conservation uses, 2.7 million more than were signed up for diversion in the 1961 program. The total base acreage of these producers allowing for drop-outs, was 49.7 million acres. which was 57.6 percent of the revised national base acreage of 86.3 million. The intended diverted acres on such farms would be about 22.6 million acres. Assuming that farmers participating in the 1962 program diverted about the same percentage of the acreage they signed up for as participating farmers did in 1961, the acreage finally diverted to soil-conserving uses would be about 21.7 million acres. Thus, these farmers could have planted about 28.0 million acres of corn(49.7 million-acre base less the 21.7 million diverted),slightly below the 29 million acres permitted in 1961. Assuming that participating farmers actually planted about the same percentage of their permitted acreage as in 1961, the planted acreage on participating farms would be about 24.3 million acres, about 37 percent of the national corn acreage.

Sorghum grain producers signing up for the 1962 Feed Grain Program had a slightly lower total base acreage in 1962 than in 1961, but these farmers signed up for a total diversion of 6.6 million acres, slightly more than the 6.5 million signed for diversion in 1961. Based on this signup and allowing for underplanting, an estimated 7.0 million acres were planted by participating farmers and about 7.6 million by nonparticipants.

Barley producers signed for a diversion of 3.1 million acres of barley to soil-conserving uses, 38 percent of their base acreage. The total 1959-60 national base acreage for barley was 16.1 million acres, and the base acreage for farmers signing for participation in the program was 8.2 million, 51 percent of the total base for the country. Since producers of malting barley were permitted to plant up to 110 percent of their base, the increased acreage of these producers offset a part of the reduction by other barley producers. The total acreage of barley planted in 1962 was 14.4 million acres, about 1.8 million below the 1959 and 1960 average of 16.2 million acres.

Smaller Quantities of Corn and Sorghum Grain Eligible for Price Support

Based on participation of corn and sorghum producers in the 1962 program, it is now estimated that the total quantity of corn and sorghum grain eligible for price support in 1962 is a little less than in 1961. Farmers participating in the 1962 program planted an estimated 24.3 million acres of corn and 7.0 million acres of sorghum grain (table 24). Based on the national average of 90.1 percent of corn and 79.5 percent of the sorghum harvested for grain, the acreage of corn harvested for grain by these farmers would be about 22.0 million acres and acreage of sorghums, 5.6 million acres.

Data compiled on the operations of the program revealed that the 1959-60 average yield per acre on the participating farms was a little below the average for the United States. The estimated corn yield of 52.9 bushels per acre would produce 1,163 million bushels of corn on the participating farms eligible for price support, a little below the 1,205 million bushels last year. This would leave a total of 2,349 million bushels outside the program, a little less than in 1961. This includes 180 million bushels produced on participating farms but not eligible, because the yield was above the base 1959-60 average, in addition to the 2,169 million bushels produced by nonparticipating farmers.

The quantity of sorghum grain eligible for price support is estimated at 217 million bushels, a little below the 224 million in 1961-62. This would be 44 percent of the estimated production of 491 million bushels in 1962. The

Table 24.- Feed grains: Base acreages and acreages diverted under the 1961 and 1962 Feed Grain Programs, United States

Item	Unit	1961 program		1962 program 1/		
		Corn	Grain sorghums	Corn	Grain sorghums	Barley
National base acreage 2/	Mil. acres	87.4	20.5	86.3	20.9	16.1
Base acreage on participating farms 3/	Mil. acres	48.1	15.6	49.7	15.2	8.2
Percentage on national base	Pct.	55.0	76.1	57.6	72.7	50.9
Acreage signed for diversion	Mil. acres	19.9	6.5	22.6	6.6	3.1
Acreage actually diverted	Mil. acres	19.1	6.1	21.7	6.2	---
Percentage of base acreage on participating farms diverted	Pct.	39.7	39.1	43.7	40.8	4/37.8
Maximum acreage permitted on participating farms 5/	Mil. acres	29.0	9.5	28.0	9.0	6/
Acreage planted						
On participating farms	Mil. acres	25.3	7.3	24.3	7.0	6/
On non-participating farms	Mil. acres	41.7	7.1	41.6	7.6	6/
Total United States	Mil. acres	67.0	14.4	65.9	14.6	14.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Base acreages are based on 1959 and 1960 acreages, as reported by Crop Reporting Board, with adjustments in base acreages of individual growers as authorized by legislation. 3/ Excludes acreage on farms of producers signing up for program and later dropping out. 4/ Based on acreage signed for diversion. 5/ Total base acreage less acreage diverted. 6/ Breakdown not available.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 25.- Corn and sorghum grain: Production in 1961 and 1962 eligible and ineligible for price support

Item	1961			1962		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production as grain	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production as grain
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.
	Corn					
Eligible production 1/ on participating farms	22.8	2/52.9	1,205	22.0	2/52.9	1,163
Ineligible production						
on participating farms 3/	22.8	4/8.9	202	22.0	4/8.2	180
on non-participating farms	35.9	61.8	2,217	35.5	61.1	2,169
United States total	58.7	61.8	3,624	57.5	61.1	3,512
	Sorghum grain					
Eligible production 1/ on participating farms	5.8	2/38.7	224	5.6	2/38.7	217
Ineligible production						
on participating farms 3/	5.8	4/5.1	30	5.6	4/4.7	26
on non-participating farms	5.2	43.8	229	5.7	43.4	248
United States total	11.0	43.8	483	11.3	43.4	491

1/ Acreage harvested on participating farms based on acres reported planted in final check on farm compliance assuming same percentage harvested for grain as the United States average. 2/ Estimated average yield on participating farms. 3/ Total production on participating farms resulting from yields over the 1959 and 1960 average yields for such farms. 4/ Yield above the 1959 and 1960 average.

274 million bushels not eligible for price support includes 26 million produced above the 1959-60 base yield on participating farms, in addition to 248 million bushels produced by farmers not participating in the program.

Record Deliveries of Feed Grains from 1961 Crops

The total quantity of 1961 feed grains placed under price support reached a record high of 25.3 million tons. Based on present indications, a record quantity of feed grains from that crop is now expected to be delivered to CCC, probably totaling around 22.5 million tons. This includes an allowance for deliveries of feed grains under the reseal program as well as grain already delivered to CCC.

Farmers placed a total of 658 million bushels of corn under price support, about 20 million more than the previous record quantity in 1960-61. Corn prices have remained well below the 1961 support of $1.20 per bushel and, through September, farmers had redeemed only about 12 million bushels of this grain. It now appears probable that farmers will deliver a total of around 600 million bushels of this corn to CCC and will repay loans (or not deliver corn under purchase agreement contract) on about 55 to 60 million bushels (table 26). This would be about 100 million bushels larger than the estimated deliveries from the 1960 crop, which was the previous record delivery to CCC. Sales of corn by CCC in 1961-62 reached a record high of 975 million bushels, much larger than in any previous year. Total stocks of corn owned by CCC or under loan on October 1 totaled about 1,500 million bushels, a decline of nearly 400 million from the previous year.

The 196 million bushels of 1961 sorghum grain placed under price support was slightly below a year earlier. Sorghum grain prices remained substantially below the 1961 support level of $1.93 throughout the 1961-62 marketing year, and farmers have repaid their loans on only about 3 million bushels. Practically all of the remaining 193 million bushels has been delivered to CCC or resealed.

Smaller Quantities of 1962 Feed Grains Going Under Price Support

Through September, farmers had placed much smaller quantities of 1962 oats and barley under price support and slightly less sorghum grain than in the same period of 1961. The 5.3 million bushels of barley placed under price support in that period was only a fraction of the 35 million a year earlier. The 5.9 million bushels of oats was considerably below the 10.3 million through September 1961. Sorghum grain producers had placed about 20 million bushels of sorghum grain under price support through September, nearly 3 million less than a year earlier. Farmers have through January 31, 1963, to place these grains under price support. Farmers are just starting to place corn under price support, and had placed less than a million bushels under the program through September.

Table 26.- Feed grains: Price support operations, United States, 1957-62

Crop year	National average price support	Average price received by farmers 1/	Difference	Quantity placed under price support			Total deliveries to CCC 2/	Under loan or owned by CCC at close of marketing year
				Loans	Purchase agreements	Total		
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Corn				
1957								
High 3/	1.40	1.02	-.38	193	36	229	222	
Low 4/	1.10	1.02	-.08	127	13	140	45	
Total				320	49	369	267	1,354
1958								
High 3/	1.36	1.05	-.31	200	28	228	230	
Low 4/	1.06	1.05	-.01	144	9	153	30	
Total				344	37	381	260	1,400
1959	1.12	1.00	-.12	481	48	529	450	1,675
1960	1.06	.96	-.10	563	75	638	500	1,885
1961 5/	1.20	.97	-.23	581	77	658	600	1,500
1962	1.20							
				Oats				
1957	.61	.61	.00	47	15	62	43	50
1958	.61	.58	-.03	70	15	85	50	92
1959	.50	.65	.15	8	6/	8	6/	36
1960	.50	.60	.10	19	1	20	6/	36
1961 5/	.62	.64	.02	20	1	21	5	31
1962	.62							
				Barley				
1957	.95	.89	-.06	119	23	142	122	110
1958	.93	.90	-.03	87	20	107	70	144
1959	.77	.86	.09	34	7	41	8	104
1960	.77	.84	.07	43	7	50	15	89
1961 5/	.93	.98	.05	43	1	44	8	50
1962	.93							
				Sorghum grain				
	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1957	1.86	1.74	-.12	277	16	293	280	298
1958	1.83	1.78	-.05	264	12	276	258	500
1959	1.52	1.53	.01	106	9	115	97	563
1960	1.52	1.49	-.03	195	8	203	175	686
1961 5/	1.93	1.76	-.17	189	7	196	193	645
1962	1.93							

1/ Average price received by farmers during November-May for corn; season average price for other feed grains, weighted by sales.

2/ Partly estimated, includes an allowance for grain under loan or purchase agreement that is expected to eventually be delivered to CCC and over-deliveries as determined by final measurement of grain when delivered to CCC.

3/ Support prices and operations for farmers complying with their acreage allotments. Includes corn going under price support in noncommercial area.

4/ Support prices and operations for noncomplying farmers.

5/ Available to producers participating in the 1961 feed grain program.

6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 27.- Feed grains: Commodity Credit Corporation sales for domestic use and export, by quarters, 1959-61 1/

Year beginning October	October-December		January-March		April-June		July-September		October-September	
	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
					Corn					
1959	22,212	8,346	15,881	10,787	55,269	8,938	17,370	6,615	110,732	34,686
1960	28,344	3,686	29,270	15,933	138,138	40,424	37,387	17,447	223,139	77,490
1961	135,981	18,028	420,320	17,045	285,704	54,179	31,324	12,449	873,329	101,701
					Oats					
1959	13,222	79	6,793	1,199	5,483	87	3,072	3	28,570	1,368
1960	1,044	79	383	183	1,550	315	644	0	3,621	577
1961	799	0	1,184	0	4,353	0	1,919	432	8,255	432
					Barley					
1959	14,358	5,562	1,782	3,219	951	7,662	2,195	5,293	19,286	21,736
1960	2,116	8,420	734	5,120	1,780	9,274	1,948	4,097	6,578	26,911
1961	6,051	2,781	8,063	1,723	12,063	3,409	1,222	2,493	27,399	10,406
					Sorghum grain					
1959	2,090	7,620	881	1,584	2,372	2,807	3,598	5,441	8,941	17,452
1960	3,132	1,486	3,536	3,863	9,060	10,474	21,051	6,062	36,779	21,885
1961	57,802	6,036	43,835	10,996	48,023	15,425	36,667	2,180	186,327	34,637

1/ Domestic sales include fire, theft and spoilage, in addition to domestic sales and donations. Export sales include international barter, P.L. 480 program, donations, ICA transfers, as well as cash sales and sales under the payment-in-kind program.

Compiled from reports of Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 28.- Oats, barley, and sorghum grain placed under price support, United States, through September 30, 1961 and 1962

Grain	1961			1962		
	Loan	Purchase agreement	Total	Loan	Purchase agreement	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Oats	10,296	17	10,313	5,834	28	5,862
Barley	34,687	23	34,710	5,279	35	5,314
Sorghum grain	22,810	4	22,814	20,121	3	20,124

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

CCC Sales of Feed Grains Totaled Nearly 35 Million Tons in 1961-62

Combined sales of the 4 feed grains by CCC during October-September 1961-62 totaled nearly 35 million tons, much larger than sales in any previous year. This total included about 22.3 million tons sold domestically at market prices against certificates issued to farmers under the 1961 Feed Grain Program. Other domestic sales totaled 8.2 million tons and export sales about 4.1 million.

Corn made up a large share of this total tonnage. During the 1961-62 marketing year, CCC sold a total of 978 million bushels of corn to domestic users and for export (table 27). The 875 million bushels sold domestically included about 603 million sold against certificates under the Feed Grain Program and 272 million sold under other programs, including that going out of condition or in danger of quality deterioration. A total of 103 million bushels of corn was sold for export, a large share of which was disposed of under Public Law 480. The bulk of the corn sold domestically against certificates was sold during November-May. By June 1, CCC had practically completed the sale of corn under this program, and such sales were relatively small during June-September.

Sales of sorghum grain totaled about 222 million bushels during the October-September 1961-62 marketing year. Domestic sales, which totaled 186 million bushels, included about 183 million sold against certificates under the 1961 Feed Grain Program. A total of about 36 million bushels was sold for export, principally under Public Law 480. Sales of oats and barley were small compared with the heavy sales of corn and sorghum grain. Barley sales totaled about 37 million bushels during the October-September feeding year, including 27 million for domestic use and 10 million for export. Oat sales totaled a little over 8 million bushels, with the bulk of these sales to domestic consumers.

Provisions of the 1963 Feed Grain Program

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in September 1962 contains provisions for a 1963 Feed Grain Program, similar in many respects to the 1962 program, but there also are some important differences.

As was the case in the 1962 program, producers of corn, sorghum grain, and barley may participate in the program by reducing their 1963 acreages of these crops by at least 20 percent below their 1959 and 1960 average base acreage. No reduction in oat acreage is required for eligibility for price support on oats. The program provides that payments will be made in cash or in kind for the land diverted to soil-conserving uses.

The important changes in the program from that in effect in 1962 are: (1) A part of the support price will be paid in kind (or in cash equivalent) to all producers participating in the program, and the remainder will be provided in the form of loans on grain placed under price support or through purchase agreements; (2) the acreage diversion payment will be based on up to 50 percent of the 1959-60 production on the land diverted from the farmer's base acreage, valued at the county support rate. The provision for the 60-percent payment for land diverted from 20 to 40 percent of the base was excluded from the 1963 program; (3) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to increase the maximum acreage farmers may divert for payment from 40 to 50 percent of the 1959-60 base; and (4) farmers are required to divert the entire acreage signed up for diversion to be in compliance.

Price Supports for 1963 Feed Grain Crops

The support level for 1963 corn will be at the same level as in 1961 and 1962. Price supports for other feed grains will be set at levels comparable to corn. The price support will be available in the form of loans and purchase agreement contracts, plus per-bushel payments in terms of grain or cash equivalent. The 1961 and 1962 programs provide for the entire support to be made through loans or purchase agreement contracts. In the case of corn, the loan to farmers participating in 1963 will be $1.02 per bushel, and the payment, to be made in kind (or in cash equivalent), will be 18 cents per bushel, bringing the total to $1.20. The payment of 18 cents per bushel will be available to all corn producers participating in the program, based on the 1959-60 average yield on the total acreage of corn grown on the farm. The payment will be made whether the corn is grown for sale or for livestock feeding. This feature makes the 1963 program more attractive to livestock producers than the 1961 and 1962 programs, which provided only price support through loans. Similar provisions are included for price supports for grain sorghums and barley.

Price support loans and purchase agreements for 1963 feed grains will be available on the entire production on participating farms. Farmers must be in compliance on acreages of corn, sorghum grain, and barley to be eligible for price support on any of the 3 grains and must devote the diverted acreage to soil-conserving or other approved uses.

Provisions for Base Acreage and Diverted Acreage

The 1963 base acreages for corn, sorghum grain, and barley are the average acreages planted to these 3 grains in the crop years 1959 and 1960. For farmers producing 2 or 3 of these grains, the base acreage is the total acreage of the grains planted in the base period. Farmers may plant this total permitted acreage in any combination of the 3 grains they desire. Thus, the program for 1963 is made more flexible than in 1962 in that farmers may shift from one feed grain to the other as long as they divert at least 20 percent of their total base acreage to soil-conserving uses.

The Secretary is permitted to authorize the diversion of up to an additional 30 percent of the base. If a farmer's base acreage is 25 acres or less, he may divert his entire acreage from feed grain production. To be eligible for price support and payments, each participant must divert the acreage agreed to at the time of sign-up. The acreage diverted must be used for approved conservation practices. The diverted acreage may be used for grazing through May 1, and after October 31, 1963.

Rate of Payment for Land Diverted

The rate of payment for the land diverted will be based on the value of the production (using a rate yet to be determined of up to 50 percent of the normal production based on 1959 and 1960 average yields) on the diverted acreage determined on the basis of the county support rates. The payment again will be made through the issuance of negotiable certificates, which may be used in securing government-owned feed grains, or with the assistance of CCC, converted to cash. In either case, the farmers will receive certificates equal in value to the support rate for the county times up to 50 percent of the normal production on the land diverted.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell corn and other feed grains into the market in such quantities as are represented by the payment-in-kind certificates issued under the Feed Grain Program. In marketing the certificates CCC cannot sell grain at less than the loan rate. This provision is different than in 1961 and 1962, when such sales were made at the market price. The National average loan rate in the case of corn is $1.02 per bushel. Sales by CCC would be made at not less than the applicable loan rate taking into account locational differences and normal seasonal price trends.

Prospects for 1963-64 Feed Grain Supplies and Utilization

Changes in the provisions of the program from 1962 could have a fairly important influence on the participation of farmers in the program and on the acreage diverted from feed grains to soil-conserving uses. The 18 cents per bushel payment-in-kind for corn produced on the acreage grown by the farmer (based on the 1959-60 average yields) makes the program more attractive to farmers producing feed grains for feeding on their own farms than the present program.

On the other hand, the elimination of the 60 percent payment rate for acreage diversion from 20 to 40 percent of the base acreage, together with the 18-cent-per-bushel payment for corn produced, probably will discourage many producers from diverting much more than 20 percent of their base acreage. These provisions are expected to increase the percentage of the total base acreage coming into the program above 1961 and 1962. But the average acreage diverted per farm probably will be below the average of about 40 percent of the base acreage in those 2 years.

The quantity of corn going under price support in 1963-64 probably will be much less than in 1961-62 or the anticipated quantity for 1962-63. Because the loan rate has been reduced to $1.02 per bushel, there will be much less incentive for farmers to place their corn under price support and deliver it to CCC instead of marketing it. The fact that CCC would sell corn at not less than loan rate probably will result in corn prices adjusting to that level fairly early in the 1963-64 marketing year. This will greatly reduce deliveries of corn to CCC by producers under the program.

Provisions of the Act for 1964 and Later

The Food and Agricultural Act of 1962 also carries provisions changing existing legislation on the Feed Grain Program that would be in effect after the expiration of the 1963 program. The Act provides for no specific Feed Grain Program for 1964 and thereafter. However, it does authorize the Secretary in 1964 to set price supports between 50 and 90 percent of parity at a level that he decides will not increase CCC stocks of feed grains. This replaces the Agricultural Act of 1958, which provided for price supports equal to 90 percent of the average prices in the 3 preceding years but not less than 65 percent of parity.

PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN FEED GRAINS

Feed Grain Exports Expected to Decline from Record 1961-62 Level

U. S. exports of feed grains in the 1961-62 marketing year reached a record high of 17.4 million tons, about 5 million tons above the 1960-61 level. Exports are expected to continue large in 1962-63, probably exceeding those in any year prior to 1961-62, but they probably will be around 3 million tons below the record movement last year. The late spring in many of the European countries increased the import requirements in that period of 1961-62. There probably also was some increase in imports by the Common Market countries against requirements in the late summer and fall of this year after Common Market arrangements became effective. A larger 1962 crop of barley than last year in the Western European countries also will tend to reduce import requirements of these countries.

U. S. exports of corn were especially heavy in 1961-62, with the total (including grain equivalent of products) estimated at 434 million bushels, 50 percent larger than the previous record in 1960-61. Exports of corn in 1962-63 are currently forecast at 350 million bushels, considerably below the 1961-62 level but well above the 292 million exported in 1960-61. Sorghum grain exports totaled 99 million bushels in 1961-62, 29 million more than in 1960-61 and nearly equal to the previous record high reached in 1958-59. Exports of sorghums are expected to continue large in 1962-63, but probably will be below last year's high level.

Table 29.- Feed grains: United States exports, by countries of destination, 1959-61 1/

Country	Corn, including seed			Country	Sorghum grain		
	October-September				October-September		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 2/		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 2/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Canada	23,229	37,076	58,958	Canada	262	581	120
Mexico	859	1,564	664	Mexico	203	1,171	1,434
Spain	713	9,322	11,701	Sweden	1,147	---	10
Norway	1,886	2,253	3,727	Norway	3,542	1,461	2,099
Denmark	2,374	1,228	3,460	Denmark	8,080	1,511	3,430
United Kingdom	72,494	75,726	101,019	United Kingdom	15,286	6,330	6,754
Ireland	2,692	3,994	6,431	Netherlands	23,891	22,354	32,053
Netherlands	34,147	46,658	59,552	Belgium and			
Belgium and				Luxembourg	23,150	14,573	22,623
Luxembourg	12,356	18,432	23,179	West Germany	8,367	729	6,097
West Germany	17,776	17,406	22,017	Poland	2,013	3,833	768
Austria	7,231	6,817	10,466	Italy	684	15	78
Poland	2,266	1,998	---	Greece	84	173	---
Italy	411	4,209	20,857	Israel	8,305	7,494	6,063
Greece	2,343	3,445	3,493	India	---	2,096	---
Israel	4,682	5,670	6,068	Korea	---	---	75
Egypt	1,938	1,908	16,611	Japan	2,265	5,127	14,097
India	4,309	4,684	3,242	Libya	157	---	---
Japan	7,852	21,428	39,406	Ethiopia	197	827	118
Other	12,129	11,700	23,388	Other	2,083	2,275	4,181
Total	211,687	275,518	414,239	Total	99,716	70,550	100,000

Country	Barley			Country	Oats		
	July-June				July-June		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 2/		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 2/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Mexico	1,622	1,887	1,282	Mexico	20	85	55
Denmark	12,781	3,348	2,296	Venezuela	39	32	60
United Kingdom	3,085	289	720	Cuba	189	35	---
Netherlands	21,165	10,693	10,302	Trinidad	24	16	25
Belgium and				Sweden	1,831	72	241
Luxembourg	6,926	4,302	2,556	Norway	---	---	---
West Germany	23,521	9,391	29,381	Denmark	914	87	41
Austria	4,978	2,529	1,086	United Kingdom	140	---	---
Switzerland	1,815	1,178	1,127	Netherlands	23,365	19,297	5,295
Poland	15,962	11,302	4,432	Belgium and			
Spain	3,416	9,285	4,259	Luxembourg	2,124	2,425	675
Italy	1,434	2,664	372	West Germany	12,741	1,878	6,020
Greece	1,234	2,374	2,112	Switzerland	1,295	1,991	389
Israel	1,377	1,981	294	Austria	357	239	---
Syria	3,171	2,911	---	Italy	261	543	---
Lebanon	2,415	1,372	---	Greece	---	---	---
Korea	---	8,331	470				
Japan	2,679	---	---				
Other	6,710	9,173	21,054	Other	102	66	5,825
Total	114,291	83,010	81,743	Total	43,402	26,766	18,626

1/ Exports of grain only. Does not include corn exported under the food for relief or charity program.
2/ Preliminary.

Prepared by Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Barley exports in 1962-63 probably will decline from the 85 million bushels exported in 1961-62. The larger crop of barley in the Northern Plains will tend to reduce import requirements of barley and also provide more for export. Total exports of oats have declined substantially in the last 2 years as a result of smaller supplies and higher prices in this country. Exports in 1962-63 probably will be a little above the 18 million bushels exported in 1961-62.

A Large Share of 1961-62 Exports Shipped Without Government Assistance

A large share of the 17 million tons of feed grains exported during the 1961-62 marketing year moved through regular commercial channels without government assistance under PL 480 or through the export Payment-in-Kind Program. It is estimated that more than 11 million tons of feed grains, about two-thirds of the total, were exported without government assistance.

Exports of feed grains under the Export Payment-in-Kind Program dropped off sharply in 1961-62, as feed grain prices were nearer the world level than in other recent years. During the 1961-62 fiscal year, only about 14 million bushels of corn were exported under the Payment-in-Kind Program, much less than in the 3 preceding years. In those years, total exports under this program ranged from 129 million to 169 million bushels. The average payment per bushel exported under this program in 1961-62 fiscal year was 7.2 cents (table 31). Practically all of this quantity was exported in July-September of 1961, and exports of corn under the program were negligible during the 1961-62 marketing year. Oat exports on which payments were made under this program dropped to a little under 2 million bushels, and barley exports to about 29 million bushels, both substantially below the levels of other recent years. While exports of sorghum grain under the program declined to 56 million bushels, this was only about 18 percent less than in 1960-61.

Exports of feed grains continued large under Public Law 480 during the 1961-62 year, totaling about 3.8 million tons (table 30). A large share of these exports were sold under Title I for foreign currency and through barter arrangements under Title III. Exports of corn under PL 480 increased sharply to 97 million bushels. Sorghum grain exports were about 50 percent above 1960-61. Oats were not sold under the program in 1961-62, and sales of barley were substantially smaller than in 1960-61.

United States Exports to Common Market Countries Total 4.5 Million Tons

The European Common Market Countries--West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Netherlands--have been important buyers of U. S. feed grains in recent years. Exports to these countries in 1961-62 totaled about 4.5 million tons, a little over a fourth of total feed grain exports. Germany, which imported 1.6 million tons, and the Netherlands, which imported 2.0 million, were the leading buyers of U. S. feed grains. Imports of U. S. feed grains by these countries are shown in table 32 . Corn was by far the major

Table 30.- Feed grains: Total exports and exports under Government Programs, United States, July-June 1960-61 and 1961-62

Program	Corn 1960-61	Corn 1961-62	Oats 1960-61	Oats 1961-62	Barley 1960-61	Barley 1961-62	Sorghum grain 1960-61	Sorghum grain 1961-62	Total feed grains 1960-61	Total feed grains 1961-62
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Public Law 480										
Title I 1/	13,550	27,537	---	---	21,716	13,107	9,106	4,062	1,156	1,199
Title II 2/	2,488	15,511	---	---	7,656	4,088	1,260	1,779	289	583
Title III										
Foreign donations	12,291	14,428	---	---	---	---	---	---	344	404
Barter	25,050	39,774	---	---	9,204	3,869	4,571	15,113	1,050	1,630
Title IV 3/	---	---	---	---	---	367	---	---	---	9
Total	53,379	97,250	---	---	38,576	21,431	14,937	20,954	2,839	3,825
Public Law 665, Sec. 402 and A.I.D. 4/	4,113	1,064	733	---	15,185	---	---	---	491	30
Other exports 5/	218,258	309,363	28,514	21,072	31,947	62,766	71,451	64,844	9,335	12,320
Total 6/	275,750	407,677	29,247	21,072	85,708	84,197	86,388	85,798	12,665	16,175
Deliveries from CCC stocks under the payment-in-kind program 7/	32,391	30,228	573	---	10,187	5,931	10,570	17,409	1,457	1,476

1/ Sales for foreign currency.
2/ Famine and other emergency relief.
3/ Long-term supply and dollar credit sales.
4/ Mutual Security programs: Sales for foreign currency and economic aid.
5/ Grain exported from commercial channels under the payment-in-kind program and unassisted commercial sales for export, as well as relatively small quantities exported under other types of Government programs.
6/ Total exports including grain equivalent of products.
7/ Total deliveries from CCC stocks to exporters for exports under the payment-in-kind program, including payments for exports under P. L. 480.

Prepared by Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 31.- Feed grain exports under the payment-in-kind program and average payments, year beginning July, 1958-61

Grain	1958-59 Quantity exported	1958-59 Average payment	1959-60 Quantity exported	1959-60 Average payment	1960-61 Quantity exported	1960-61 Average payment	1961-62 Quantity exported	1961-62 Average payment
	1,000 bu.	Cents per bu.	1,000 bu.	Cents per bu.	1,000 bu.	Cents per bu.	1,000 bu.	Cents per bu.
Corn	149,547	11.6	168,725	5.3	128,573	6.4	14,345	7.2
Oats	26,743	12.7	32,375	7.1	10,550	18.4	1,802	13.4
Barley	88,154	15.7	76,968	6.9	47,993	15.6	28,989	16.3
Sorghum grain	64,624	20.0	83,656	5.0	68,965	5.5	55,766	4.7

Compiled from reports of Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 32.- Feed grains: Imports by Common Market Countries from United States, July-June, 1959-61 1/

Item	Unit	West Germany	France	Italy	Belgium-Luxembourg	Nether-land	Total
1959-60							
Corn	1,000 bu.	20,870	2,966	3,343	9,357	25,042	61,578
Oats	"	15,382	10	294	1,533	13,950	31,169
Barley	"	17,752	---	1,083	4,582	16,175	39,592
Sorghum grain	"	3,004	---	---	---	20,298	23,302
Total	1,000 s. tons	1,341	83	124	396	1,881	3,825
1960-61							
Corn	1,000 bu.	19,697	6,067	3,976	9,855	37,430	77,025
Oats	"	7,661	---	---	1,361	14,762	23,784
Barley	"	12,391	1	2,430	2,731	8,929	26,482
Sorghum grain	"	1,675	---	---	---	24,453	26,128
Total	1,000 s. tons	1,018	170	169	363	2,183	3,903
1961-62							
Corn	1,000 bu.	28,632	9,035	2/191	3/6,760	45,416	90,034
Oats	"	4,188	---	---	3/ 1	2,223	6,412
Barley	"	26,221	2,882	2/702	3/757	6,989	37,551
Sorghum grain	"	3,044	---	---	3/12,035	20,505	35,584
Total	1,000 s. tons	1,583	322	22	545	2,049	4,521

1/ Imports for consumption within the country.
2/ July-December 1961.
3/ July-March 1961-62.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 33.- World feed grain exports, by major sources, July-June, average 1951-55 and annual 1956-61

Country	Average 1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
United States	5,003	7,024	9,301	12,090	12,780	12,665	16,175
Canada	2,866	2,397	2,375	2,309	1,700	1,106	1,091
Argentina	1,720	2,297	2,517	3,154	4,357	2,724	3,873
Australia	726	854	544	1,194	974	1,175	915
Republic of South Africa	259	960	1,423	1,096	794	1,111	1,892
France	65	1,770	764	139	652	2,015	2,222
U.S.S.R.	543	1,535	534	830	286	921	2/
Other Countries	3,726	2,650	3,739	3,664	4,678	3,877	4,532
Total World	14,908	19,487	21,197	24,476	26,221	25,594	30,700

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other countries.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

grain imported, making up over half of the total. These imports are for consumption within the country and for this reason they differ considerably from quantities exported from the United States to the countries shown in table 29. The latter include grain which was trans-shipped to other countries and does not include imports to these countries coming through other countries.

Under Common Market regulation, which became effective July 30, import levies were substituted for all other forms of import duties. These levies will mean higher import duties on feed grains imported into these countries from countries outside the Common Market. The objective of the European Economic Community is to establish a uniform price level within the community. This is not expected to be realized until 1970. The higher import levies, however, probably will have some adverse effect on U. S. grain exports to these countries.

Other countries to which U. S. shipped substantial quantities of feed grains in 1961-62 were the United Kingdom, which took over 100 million bushels of corn and sorghum grain, Japan, which took over 50 million bushels. Canada, which increased its imports sharply because of short crops of oats and barley.

United States Accounts for over half of World Total Exports

The United States has become increasingly important as an exporter of feed grains during the past 10 years (table 33). In 1961-62, exports from the United States totaled about 16.2 million tons, a little over half of the world total of 30.7 million tons. World exports of feed grains have about doubled since 1951-55, while exports from the United States have increased more than threefold. Exports of feed grain from Argentina, South Africa, and France have increased substantially from the 5-year average, while exports from Canada have declined.

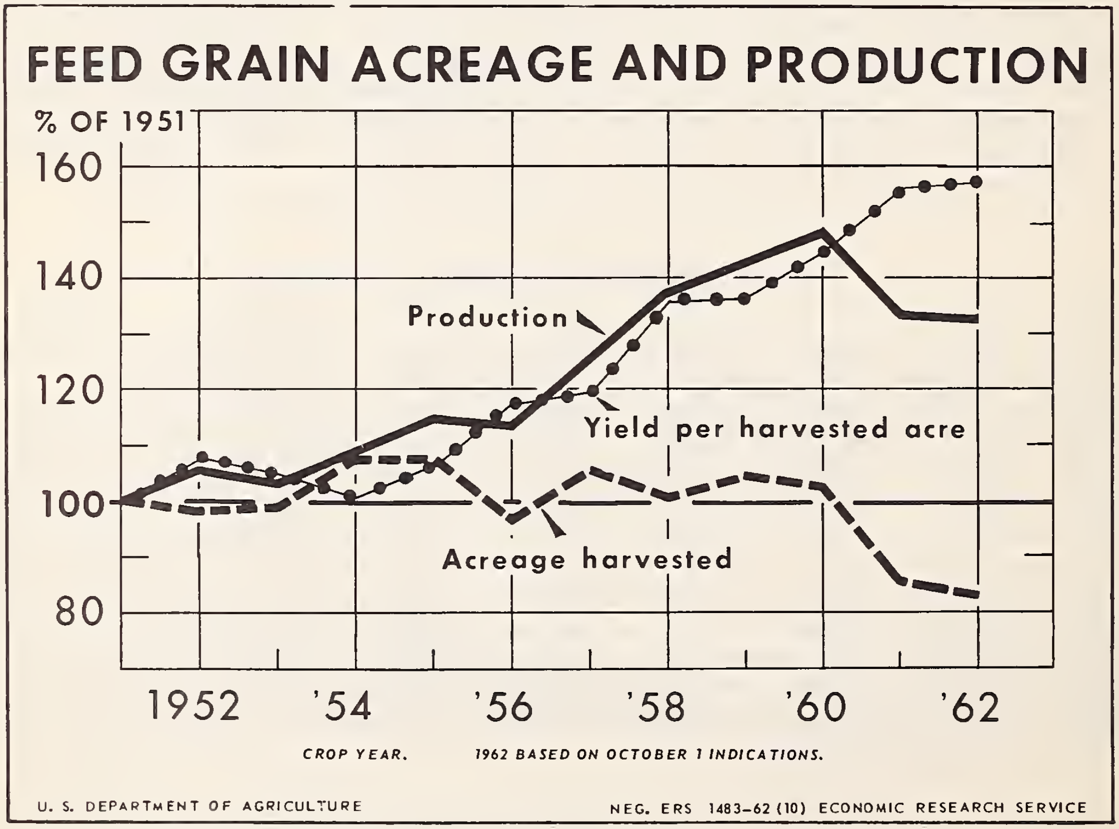
RECENT TRENDS IN THE FEED SITUATION

In the years since World War II, there have been a number of trends in the feed situation that have had an important influence on supplies, utilization, and prices. The most prominent of these has been the sharp upward trend in yield, which has been particularly pronounced since 1954. Increasing yield per acre has been accompanied by increasing production, until the drop in acreage in 1961 reduced total output. Utilization has trended upward with production, principally as a result of increasing rate of feeding per animal unit. Prices, on the other hand, have declined during much of this period but have leveled off or increased slightly in the past 2 or 3 years. Other trends which were important in earlier years, such as the expansion and use of hybrid seed corn and the decline in the number of horses and mules on farms, had about run their course by the mid-1950's. This section has been prepared to illustrate some of these trends, particularly those having a bearing on changes in feed grain production and utilization.

Trends in Yield, Acreage, and Production of Feed Grains

Following a longer-term moderate rise, the average yield of feed grains per acre has taken a much sharper upward course in recent years, averaging about 5 percent per year since 1954. The rise in yield per acre has been much more pronounced for corn and sorghum grain than for oats and barley. The increased use of commercial fertilizer, improvement in feed grain varieties, including the use of hybrid sorghums, and increased use of irrigation have all contributed to rising yield per acre.

The composite yield per acre shown in the chart below also reflects changes among acreages of feed grains, as well as, changes in the yields of the individual feed grains. A part of the upward trend since 1955 has been due to a decline in oat acreage. Oats yield much less per acre than corn and sorghums. The reduction in total feed grain acreage also may have contributed some to higher yields in 1961 and 1962, as farmers would tend to select better land in reducing their acreage.

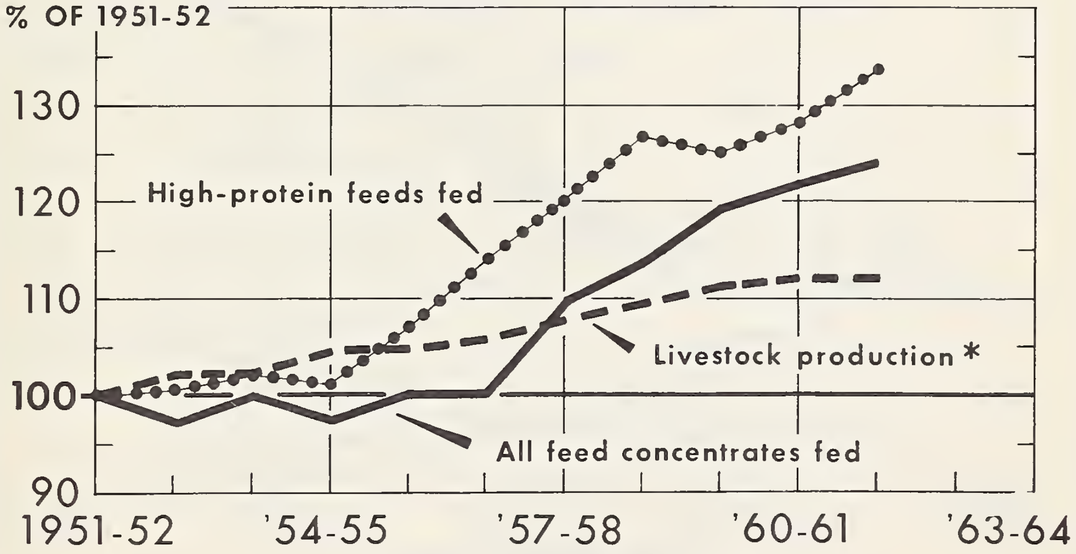


From 1951 through 1960, increasing yield per acre was accompanied by a comparable increase in total feed grain production. While there were changes in the acreages of the individual grains during this period, there was practically no trend in the total acreage of feed grains harvested. The 1961 and 1962 Feed Grain Programs resulted in a decline of about 18 percent in feed grain acreage in those 2 years compared with 1959 and 1960. This more than offset the upward trend in yield, resulting in a drop of about 10 percent in feed grain production in 1961 and 1962 from the 1959-60 level.

Feed Grain Utilization Also Trending Upward

Total utilization of feed grains also has trended upward in the postwar years, but utilization was below total production each year from 1951 to 1960, resulting in a continuous accumulation of feed grain stocks. In 1961-62, consumption was 14 million tons above production and feed grain stocks were reduced by that amount. Basic to this upward trend in consumption has been an expansion in our population and increasing per capita consumption of livestock food products. More important in recent years has been the increased rate of feeding of grains and other concentrates per animal unit. Following a rather gradual long-term upward trend over the preceding 2 or 3 decades, the total

TRENDS IN LIVESTOCK FEEDING PER ANIMAL UNIT



YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. 1961-62 PRELIMINARY.

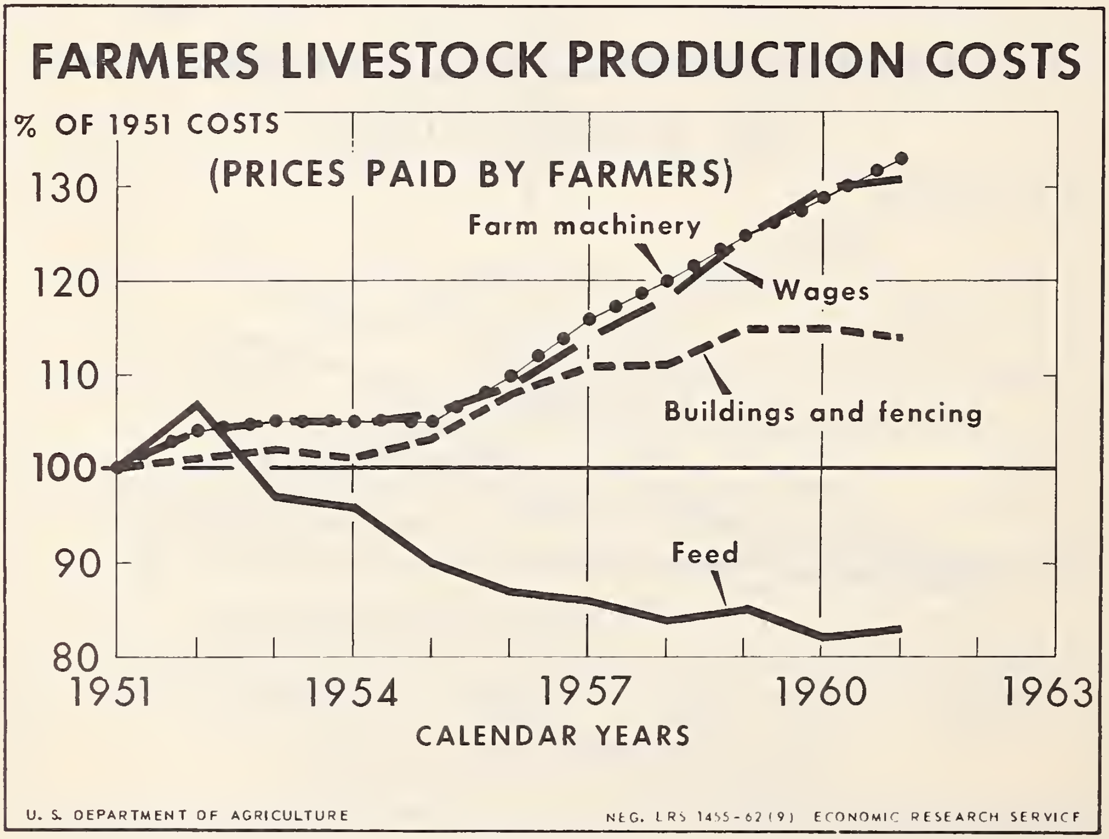
* PRODUCTION UNITS PER GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNIT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1509-62 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE quantity of feed grains and other concentrates fed per animal unit increased sharply from 1956 to 1961. In 1961-62, the feeding rate for total feed concentrates per animal unit was about a fourth higher than in 1951-52, and the rate of feeding high-protein feeds was about a third higher. Heavier feeding has been accompanied by an upward trend in the production of livestock products per animal.

Expanding exports also have been important in recent years in the heavier total disappearance of feed grains. In prewar years, exports seldom accounted for more than 1 or 2 percent of total feed grain disappearance. But the sharp increase in the past decade brought total exports in 1961-62 to over 17 million tons, 11 percent of our total feed grain disappearance.

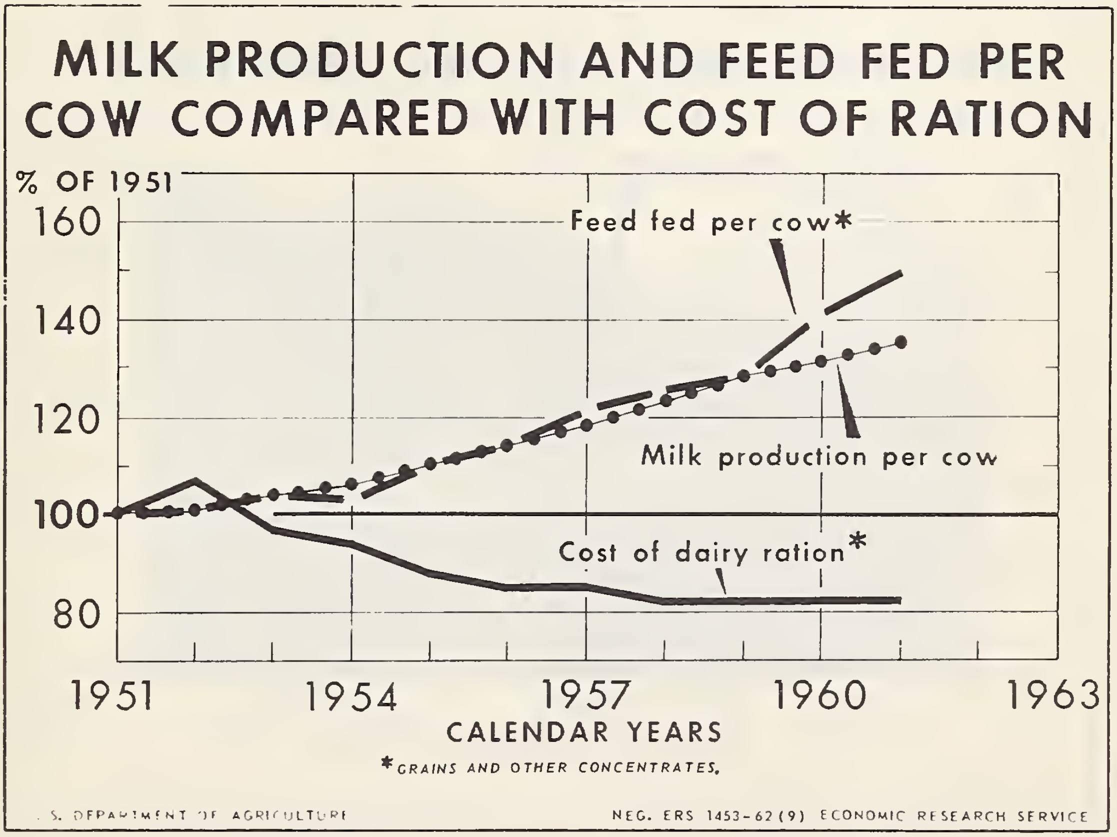
Factors Contributing to Higher Feeding Rates

A number of factors have contributed to the increase in the rate of feeding per animal unit during recent years. One of these has been a decline in the price of feed in relation to other items going into livestock pro-



duction. The decline in feed prices from 1952 to 1958 brought prices paid by farmers for all feed purchased down about 15-20 percent below the 1951 level during the 1958-61 period. During this same period, prices paid for other items going into livestock production were increasing, making feed especially low in relation to the cost of other items going into livestock production. Prices of farm machinery, for example, have gone up about 33 percent since 1951. Farm wages have made a similar increase, while building and fencing has gone up more than 15 percent.

The upward trend in the output of livestock products per animal also has been a factor contributing to this higher rate of feeding per animal unit. Milk production per cow, for example, has gone up nearly 40 percent since 1951. The quantity of feed grains and other concentrates fed per cow has gone up at an even faster pace. Much of this increase reflects increased production capacity of cows, which means that farmers have to feed larger quantities of concentrate feeds to obtain the higher output. The decline in the cost of dairy feed over the past 10 years, however, also has been important in encouraging increased feeding per cow.


MILK PRODUCTION AND FEED FED PER COW COMPARED WITH COST OF RATION

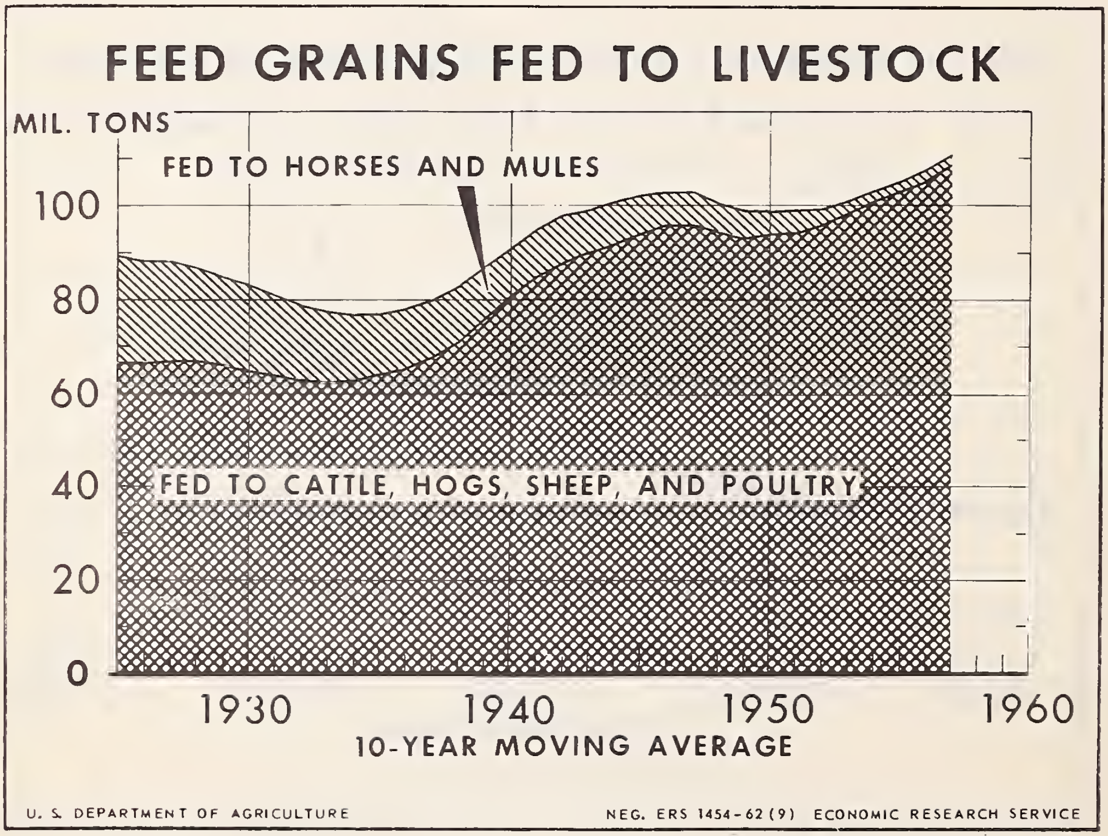
*GRAINS AND OTHER CONCENTRATES.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1453-62 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Long-term Trend in Horses and Mules Ends in Mid-1950's

Termination of the downward trend in the number of horses and mules on farms also may have been a factor in the upward trend in feeding rates in recent years. During the 1925-1955 period, there was a steady transition from the use of horses and mules for farm power to the use of tractors and trucks on American farms. The gradual decline in horses and mules had about run its course by 1955, when the number stabilized at around 3 million head. In the 30 years prior to 1955, there had been a steady decline of feed grains fed to horses and mules. This released feed grains for use in producing livestock food products. It is estimated that the quantity of feed grains fed to horses and mules declined from about 25 million tons in the early 1920's to less than 3 million tons by 1955.

Thus, part of the increase in feed grain requirements for expanding hog, cattle, and poultry production came from declining consumption by horses and mules. Beginning with 1955, this source was no longer available. This has not been a major factor in increased total requirements of feed grains. It



has contributed, however, to the extent that all of the increase in feed grain required for livestock food products in recent years has come from our annual feed grain output. None has been made available through a diversion from horse and mule requirements to other livestock.

Feed Grain Sales Increase Faster Than Production

While feed grain production has been expanding since World War II, sales of feed grains have gone up at an even faster rate. In 1940, farmers sold about 23 percent of the feed grains they produced. In 1960, sales of feed grains had increased to about 48 percent of total production. Some of this increase in sales has gone into Government stocks under the price support program. But a major share has gone into commercial channels. Farmers are buying much more of the feed that goes into livestock production now than they did 20 years ago, and much more of the feed is being processed and mixed commercially. A large proportion of the increase in feed grain production in the past 10 years has been sold by farmers, and there has been a much smaller increase in the quantity fed on farms where grown.

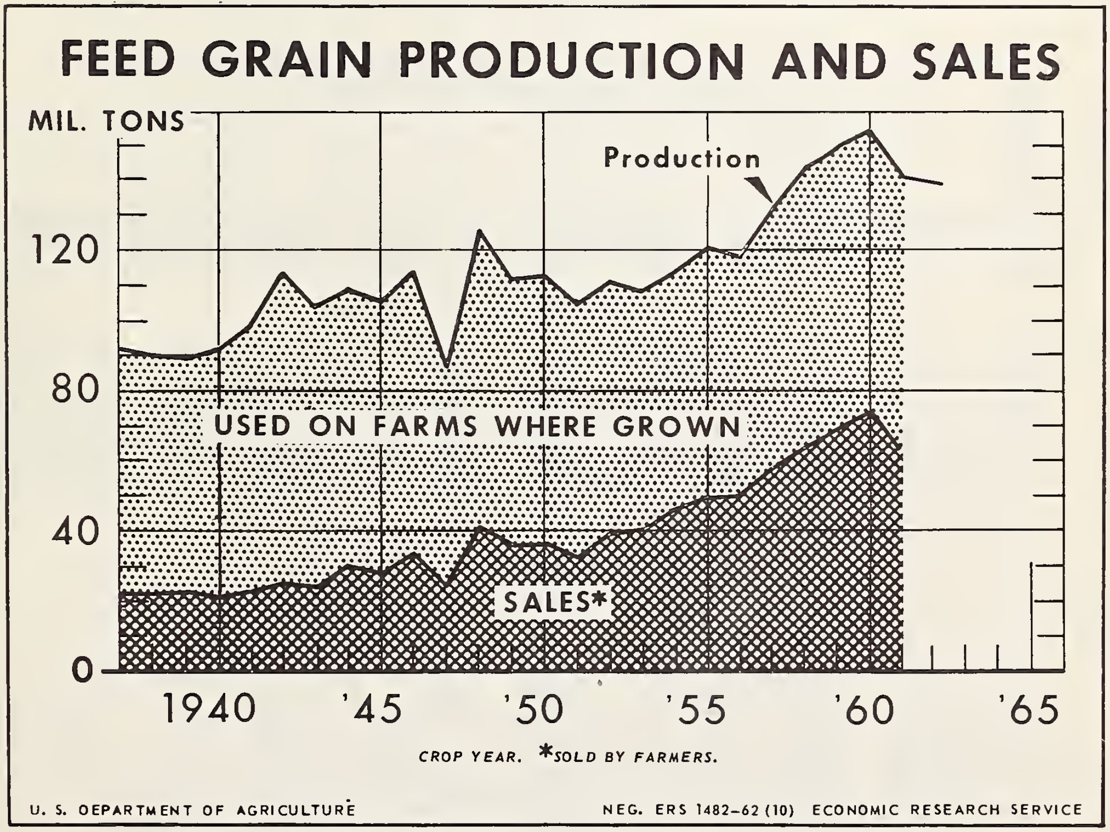


Table 34.- Corn and sorghum grain: Exports, United States, year beginning October, by months, average 1956-60, annual 1957-61

Year beginning	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	Corn (including equivalent of products) 1/												
Average 1956-60	15,440	23,142	23,937	17,651	17,843	18,134	18,774	19,340	17,711	17,155	19,609	18,441	227,177
1957	16,582	21,646	23,769	21,100	17,548	9,684	17,346	13,143	12,125	14,161	14,639	18,226	199,969
1958	16,884	21,321	21,593	17,496	17,520	14,893	18,049	22,894	21,298	23,434	17,233	17,612	230,227
1959	13,802	24,752	27,583	14,315	19,716	16,757	17,837	19,976	20,363	17,659	21,845	15,130	229,735
1960	17,878	29,460	29,607	20,304	20,000	31,590	26,111	25,032	23,266	18,188	24,954	25,698	292,088
1961	25,196	34,059	35,582	37,881	44,682	40,338	37,541	44,661	40,653	34,209	35,135	24,000	433,937
	Sorghum grain												
Average 1956-60	4,817	5,822	7,148	6,027	5,131	4,106	4,496	6,302	4,652	6,850	7,786	6,718	69,856
1957	2,181	1,684	3,474	4,345	2,613	2,716	3,378	7,990	4,727	10,262	7,388	6,528	57,286
1958	6,211	7,715	9,921	11,576	9,191	7,334	4,840	6,849	6,761	8,091	12,460	8,846	99,795
1959	5,083	9,253	11,953	8,870	8,817	5,008	6,692	8,402	4,814	9,687	10,369	9,920	98,868
1960	7,800	8,340	8,031	4,106	3,927	4,922	6,574	6,396	6,321	2,583	4,607	6,943	70,550
1961	6,427	3,935	7,946	8,709	8,281	10,447	10,611	6,645	8,663	9,609	9,513	8,317	99,103

1/ Beginning June 1956, includes exports for relief or charity by individuals.

Table 35.- Oats and barley: Exports, United States, year beginning July, by months, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62

Year beginning	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	Oats (including oatmeal)												
Average 1956-60	3,813	3,963	3,084	3,168	2,834	2,221	2,346	2,270	1,567	1,989	2,463	2,642	32,360
1957	1,411	3,490	1,694	2,133	2,802	3,031	1,570	1,914	559	2,597	4,131	2,687	28,019
1958	3,312	2,120	866	1,830	2,100	3,122	4,040	3,328	2,218	2,200	2,345	4,411	31,892
1959	9,330	6,359	2,495	4,202	5,546	1,241	3,487	1,923	1,891	3,212	1,925	3,740	45,351
1960	2,188	4,065	5,641	3,841	1,647	1,143	1,020	2,760	2,300	734	2,779	1,133	29,251
1961	1,568	553	4,202	1,578	975	312	169	195	224	231	4,638	6,430	21,075
1962	2,216	5,132	4,976										
	Barley (including malt and pearl)												
Average 1956-60	9,659	8,973	8,666	8,941	6,685	8,092	7,491	6,738	7,230	7,317	7,518	7,534	94,844
1957	4,460	3,305	3,821	6,823	6,601	10,367	9,011	7,193	8,315	11,745	10,382	9,559	91,582
1958	14,423	13,684	10,722	9,622	7,135	12,871	11,053	5,994	7,715	6,915	4,474	12,077	116,685
1959	14,368	15,128	11,821	12,572	8,337	7,627	8,130	9,344	8,688	5,949	8,489	7,956	118,409
1960	6,007	5,995	9,680	9,449	7,370	6,584	6,078	7,480	5,723	8,399	8,430	4,506	85,701
1961	3,684	2,158	4,220	3,313	6,001	5,293	5,275	9,890	8,521	9,214	16,454	10,174	84,197
1962	4,743	5,264	6,642										

Table 36.- Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1956-60, annual 1956-61

Year beginning October	October-December		January-March		April-June		July-September		October-September	
	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
					Corn					
Average 1956-60	872	63	860	54	695	56	620	55	3,047	228
1956	785	48	773	47	581	42	499	47	2,638	184
1957	809	62	757	48	656	43	575	47	2,797	200
1958	898	60	862	50	707	62	605	58	3,072	230
1959	939	66	958	51	755	58	681	55	3,333	230
1960 2/	931	77	951	72	775	74	739	69	3,396	292
1961 2/	1,043	95	987	123	789	123	768	93	3,587	434
					Oats					
Average 1956-60	241	8	314	6	267	7	375	10	1,197	31
1956	259	8	311	4	242	4	380	7	1,192	23
1957	226	8	328	4	268	9	400	6	1,222	27
1958	275	7	369	10	287	9	405	18	1,336	44
1959	220	11	276	7	207	9	329	12	1,032	39
1960 2/	225	7	288	6	229	5	359	6	1,101	24
1961 2/	195	3	280	1	207	11	318	12	1,000	27
					Barley					
Average 1956-60	90	24	85	22	70	22	107	25	352	93
1956	96	13	81	13	67	13	95	12	339	51
1957	94	24	76	25	70	32	107	39	347	120
1958	84	30	81	25	76	23	118	41	359	119
1959	80	29	93	26	58	22	107	22	338	99
1960 2/	98	23	93	19	78	21	107	10	376	73
1961 2/	95	14	97	24	59	36	91	16	342	90
					Sorghum grain					
Average 1956-60	133	18	97	15	68	15	3/20	21	312	69
1956	75	7	63	3	37	3	10	9	185	22
1957	122	7	83	10	66	16	9	24	280	57
1958	154	24	76	28	62	18	4/	30	4/281	100
1959	169	26	103	23	87	21	25	30	384	100
1960 2/	145	24	160	13	86	19	38	14	429	70
1961 2/	126	18	160	27	83	26	58	28	427	99
					Total (Million tons) 4 grains					
Average 1956-60	34.2	2.9	33.9	2.5	27.0	2.6	26.4	2.9	121.5	11.0
1956	30.5	2.0	30.3	1.8	22.8	1.6	22.6	2.0	106.2	7.4
1957	31.9	2.6	30.6	2.3	26.2	2.6	25.3	3.0	114.0	10.5
1958	35.9	3.2	34.1	2.9	27.9	2.9	26.3	3.7	124.2	12.7
1959	36.5	3.4	36.4	2.8	28.3	2.9	27.6	3.1	128.8	12.2
1960 2/	36.1	3.5	37.9	2.9	29.6	3.2	30.1	2.7	133.7	12.3
1961 2/	38.1	3.5	38.9	4.8	29.1	5.2	30.4	4.0	136.5	17.5

1/ Corn, cornmeal, grits and wet process products, oats and oat meal, barley and malt, and sorghum grain. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Four-year average. 4/ Quarterly figures for October-June domestic disappearance add to 292 million bushels, leaving a balancing item of -11 million for July-September. Some of the sorghum grain fed and exported in this quarter would come from the 1959 crop.

Table 37.- Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, average 1956-60, annual 1956-62 1/

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Sorghums	
	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1956-60	77,762	67,046	38,078	30,617	15,942	14,274	21,607	15,282
1956	77,828	64,877	44,205	33,333	14,732	12,852	21,384	9,209
1957	73,180	63,065	41,840	34,065	16,398	14,872	26,886	19,682
1958	73,351	63,549	37,699	31,247	16,150	14,791	20,675	16,524
1959	82,742	72,091	35,108	27,793	16,817	14,918	19,502	15,402
1960	81,711	71,649	31,538	26,646	15,614	13,939	19,588	15,592
1961 1/	66,965	58,691	32,521	24,077	15,800	12,969	14,366	11,026
1962 1/	65,879	57,504	29,893	23,081	14,392	12,914	14,647	11,326

1/ Preliminary.

Table 38.- Feed grains: Production, United States, average 1956-60, annual 1956-62

Year	Corn for grain	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
Average 1956-60	3,441,913	1,210,012	430,096	505,695	140,215
1956	3,075,336	1,151,398	376,661	204,881	119,308
1957	3,045,355	1,289,880	442,761	567,506	132,424
1958	3,356,205	1,401,410	477,368	581,012	144,122
1959	3,824,598	1,052,059	422,383	555,211	149,605
1960	3,908,070	1,155,312	431,309	619,867	155,618
1961 2/	3,624,313	1,012,855	393,384	482,615	140,641
1962 3/	3,511,532	1,027,959	430,794	491,048	138,859

1/ Includes production of corn for grain only. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated October 1.

Table 39.- Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production, average 1956-60, annual 1958-62

Year	Yield per harvested acre				Four feed grains			
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Planted acres 1/	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per harvested acre	Total production
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Million acres	Million acres	Ton	Million tons
Average 1956-60	51.2	39.7	30.1	32.4	153.4	127.2	1.10	140.2
1958	52.8	44.8	32.3	35.2	147.9	126.1	1.14	144.1
1959	53.1	37.9	28.3	36.0	154.2	130.2	1.15	149.6
1960	54.5	43.4	30.9	39.8	148.5	127.8	1.22	155.6
1961 2/	61.8	42.1	30.3	43.8	129.7	106.8	1.32	140.6
1962 3/	61.1	44.5	33.4	43.4	124.8	104.8	1.33	138.9

1/ Includes sorghums planted for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Based on October 1 indications.

Table 40.- Feed grains: Stocks by quarters, United States, 1955-62 1/

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
		Corn		
1955	2,848,771	2,149,485	1,601,274	1,034,823
1956	3,074,171	2,303,861	1,739,600	1,164,726
1957	3,408,144	2,587,818	1,964,939	1,418,904
1958	3,593,587	2,788,582	2,091,067	1,469,344
1959	3,868,347	2,956,645	2,187,858	1,524,131
1960	4,343,541	3,335,348	2,522,071	1,786,966
1961	4,687,297	3,664,924	2,816,056	2,008,357
1962 2/	4,495,229	3,385,714	2,474,399	1,612,736
		Oats		
1955	966,811	593,051	302,693	1,326,983
1956	1,039,268	650,816	346,193	1,052,410
1957	787,804	478,224	239,589	1,149,847
1958	924,511	595,373	323,817	1,320,867
1959	1,039,183	661,286	366,207	996,024
1960	766,127	483,338	267,311	1,082,550
1961	851,576	558,056	324,636	972,350
1962 2/	774,817	494,300	276,567	974,260
		Barley		
1955	285,195	207,499	130,550	406,504
1956	306,844	204,978	117,048	392,009
1957	291,982	202,684	127,460	469,194
1958	361,254	264,357	168,620	504,031
1959	395,730	292,018	195,530	462,165
1960	360,975	245,163	167,389	472,962
1961	358,256	246,879	152,762	433,830
1962 2/	333,687	214,788	122,952	447,995
		Sorghum grain		
1955	197,997	3/	3/	74,991
1956	226,574	3/	117,816	81,397
1957	204,096	138,799	98,965	79,427
1958	517,327	424,576	342,885	309,431
1959	712,108	608,469	527,595	509,662
1960	869,642	743,999	636,156	581,219
1961	1,032,369	859,783	753,967	701,928
1962 2/	1,040,363	852,607	744,140	658,399

1/ Stocks in all positions, including stocks on farms, at terminal markets, interior mills, elevators and warehouses and Government-owned. 2/ Preliminary 3/ Farm stocks not estimated.

Table 41.- Feed grains: Total stocks owned by CCC, in all positions, quarterly, January 1, 1960 to date

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
		Corn		
1960	1,225,183	1,196,916	1,151,917	1,285,881
1961	1,447,907	1,405,912	1,199,958	1,326,833
1962	1,216,188	997,075	675,286	888,313
		Oats		
1960	11,730	12,194	14,514	11,252
1961	11,082	9,878	9,025	8,461
1962	6,761	6,518	14,292	15,703
		Barley		
1960	62,568	57,533	68,709	61,245
1961	52,153	47,391	50,926	41,611
1962	32,074	26,113	29,343	28,647
		Sorghum grain		
1960	480,019	475,337	571,692	548,588
1961	551,744	541,068	688,980	665,741
1962	600,082	533,288	688,304	627,581

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Grain Division.

Table 42.- Feed grains: Distribution of October 1 stocks, United States, annual 1955-62

Year	Farm	Terminal market	Interior mill, elevator and warehouse	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
			Corn		
1955	313,761	31,926	129,412	559,724	1,034,823
1956	299,326	64,134	201,498	599,768	1,164,726
1957	418,871	115,856	311,356	572,821	1,418,905
1958	343,037	85,125	429,568	611,614	1,469,344
1959	325,012	98,184	536,118	564,817	1,524,131
1960	451,965	2/735,958		599,043	1,786,966
1961	580,001	2/812,933		615,423	2,008,357
1962 3/	537,375	2/591,304		484,057	1,612,736
			Oats		
1955	1,188,409	37,581	87,136	13,857	1,326,983
1956	924,543	38,424	82,562	6,881	1,052,410
1957	1,046,066	25,420	76,084	2,277	1,149,847
1958	1,188,375	38,380	89,180	4,932	1,320,867
1959	884,243	30,744	77,849	3,188	996,024
1960	961,278	2/120,123		1,149	1,082,550
1961	859,181	2/112,524		645	972,350
1962 3/	865,130	2/107,203		1,927	974,260
			Barley		
1955	260,759	28,468	113,945	3,332	406,504
1956	228,133	51,447	110,446	1,983	392,009
1957	279,203	44,855	140,521	4,615	469,194
1958	313,968	44,333	133,943	11,787	504,031
1959	266,245	40,747	140,017	15,156	462,165
1960	284,812	2/174,730		13,420	472,962
1961	242,469	2/178,177		13,184	433,830
1962 3/	277,837	2/162,707		7,451	447,995
			Sorghum grain		
1955	6,317	20,430	44,862	3,382	74,991
1956	5,574	23,755	52,062	6	81,397
1957	3,358	18,806	57,243	20	79,427
1958	13,445	84,777	208,113	3,096	309,431
1959	18,507	116,804	370,496	3,855	509,662
1960	22,724	2/553,235		5,260	581,219
1961	32,413	2/664,176		5,339	701,928
1962 3/	23,558	2/630,023		4,818	658,399

1/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Additional CCC stocks are included in other off-farm positions. 2/ Terminal market and interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks combined beginning October 1, 1960. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 43.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, September, average 1956-60, 1960, 1961 and June-September 1962

Item	September			1962			
	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	June	July	August	September
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn, 13 markets 1/	19,987	21,109	24,339	28,788	20,811	26,174	18,781
Oats, 13 markets 1/	10,555	16,046	9,956	8,637	12,316	26,804	12,519
Barley, 4 markets 2/	17,381	23,731	12,207	8,575	10,933	34,266	19,340

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo. 2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Table 44.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, September and October 1962, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1960-61	1961	1962			1960	1961	1962		
	season 3/	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	9,451.7	542.6	824.3	816.5	723.1	82.8	77.5	101.2	82.1	93.6
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,464.7	149.6	85.2	103.2	236.0	137.1	73.3	133.9	94.2	99.1
Linseed cake and meal	399.0	38.2	13.9	24.9	42.6	29.4	21.5	8.0	12.5	7.3
Peanut cake and meal	74.5	1.2	5.5	1.5	.9	1.8	1.2	4.7	1.9	1.2
Copra cake and meal	139.3	12.3	9.7	8.5	10.5	6.0	1.6	.6	4/	4/
Total	12,529.2	743.9	938.6	954.6	1,013.1	257.1	175.1	248.4	190.7	201.2
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,097.8	91.9	112.2	118.8	96.6	---	---	---	---	---
Brewers' dried grains	251.2	22.7	27.8	24.4	20.7	5.7	7.6	4.3	3.3	3.5
Distillers' dried grains	353.8	34.8	20.5	17.3	22.5	1.4	3.1	.9	1.0	1.5
Wheat millfeeds	4,848.0	398.0	378.0	433.0	396.0	---	---	---	---	---
Rice millfeeds	284.5	19.7	18.8	19.9	27.0	---	---	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal	1,496.5	198.6	268.5	285.8	192.8	553.9	614.3	417.7	538.0	594.1
Fish meal and solubles	364.8	37.7	5/67.0	5/50.2	5/40.6	---	---	---	---	---
Fats and oils used in animal feeds	221.1	17.7	19.1	20.2	18.4	---	---	---	---	---

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1960-61 season 3/	Aug. 1961	1962 June	1962 July	1962 Aug.	1960-61 season 3/	Aug. 1961	1962 June	1962 July	1962 Aug.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	589.7	42.2	89.6	76.7	87.1
Cottonseed cake and meal	45.8	1.3	4.8	3.6	5.2	46.0	1.8	0	.1	6.2
Linseed cake and meal	2.1	.3	0.1	.1	.1	31.0	1.2	0	0	1.0
Peanut cake and meal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Copra cake and meal	18.0	1.5	1.9	.4	1.7	---	---	---	---	---
Total	65.9	3.1	6.8	4.1	7.0	666.7	45.2	89.6	76.8	94.3
Wheat millfeeds	52.5	3.8	3.1	7.6	4.7	26.0	.8	7.4	5.0	3.1
Fish meal and solubles	175.2	19.2	19.9	22.7	27.9	---	---	---	---	---
Tankage	3.6	.5	.4	.3	.5	---	---	---	---	---
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	1,221	59	130	91	91	292,122	24,954	40,653	34,209	35,135
Oats, including oatmeal	1,332	78	76	60	110	29,251	553	6,430	2,216	5,132
Barley, including malt	15,249	2,029	1,030	630	450	85,702	2,158	11,155	4,743	5,264
Sorghum grain	---	---	---	---	---	70,432	4,489	8,663	9,609	9,513

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1960-61 season 3/	1961		1962 5/			
		July	August	May	June	July	August
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing 6/	154,768	12,719	14,595	14,800	14,757	14,242	15,745
Distilled spirits and alcohol	32,784	1,866	2,784	3,468	2,898	1,656	1,337
Barley							
Malt liquors	78,160	7,916	7,836	8,019	8,185	8,145	7,417
Distilled spirits and alcohol	6,764	346	472	574	425	249	273

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, and Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year except for oats and barley, which are on a July-June year. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Corn, wet-processing, September 1962, 13,948,902 bushels.

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